The Asheville News AND MOUNTAIN FARMER.

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AGRICULTURAL.

For the News and Farmer.

COVERING SEED WHEAT DEEP TO PREVENT FREEZING OUT.

MR. EDITOR.—I see that you have had several articles in your paper urging shallow light covering in seed wheat. I presume few will deny that more seed will come up from light covering than from deep. Probably many may think deep covering necessary to prevent freezing out.

If the members of the Agricultural Society of Buncombe would give the necessary attention to this subject, each trying a few experiments in boxes or garden plots, they could probably get at the truth this very winter. One step would then have been taken towards a more perfect understanding as to what we should do and why.

Noticing this morning a seed of wheat on the ground where it had germinated without covering, I dug it up with a knife. The spire of wheat was one inch long and there were three roots, two and one half inches long. The roots may have been longer but the knife blade with which I dug them up was only that length and I had not expected the roots to be so long, so I may have broken or cut them off. The field had been harrowed and rolled, the seed had been in or on the ground only ten days.

Let us go to work in earnest, prove all things, and hold on when we get at the. TRUTH.

THE TRUE VALUE OF LABOR.

There are some who regard labor as the great hardship of life. They admit that, as the world is constituted it is a necessity; that we are dependent upon it for every comfort, pleasure and luxury that we enjoy; and that by the physical laws of the universe, to which we are subject, active conflict with the material world is essential to our very existence. But while recognizing its inevitability, they only submit to it as a necessary evil, to be endured for the present; hoping for some good time in the future, when its need shall be no longer felt. Such persons have failed to read the great problem of human life; and in thus failing, have missed the clue to all the real enjoyment and satisfaction which life has in store for every earnest worker. Had the elements been so tempered as to produce only pleasant sensations; were the ground so fertile that every want could be supplied without our effort; and did the earth yield us her riches without demanding our strength and skill, what would be the character of the human race? Evidently a contemptible one; for all our growth, all our energy, all our powers of body and mind, are owing to the conflict with difficulty. The muscles of the child grows stronger by exercise; but if no motive urged their use, they would never become firm. We would have no consciousness of any of our powers, no endurance, no force, no energy, no will, were they not called into exercise by the resistence of all the forces of nature. Even the sufferings, perils and decay which abound in the world, are the very conditions which serve to elevate and energize our natures by leading us to put forth every power we possess to resist their influence. Labor, then is not only a necessity of existence—not only the means by which fruitfulness covers the earth, and matter is changed into the thousand forms which promote our comfort and happiness—it has a far higher end than this. It is the grand means by which the nature and character of man are developed; by which he gains force, endurance, courage and efficiency; and without which he would be deprived not merely of the material comforts of life, but of all that makes him worthy the name of man.

The success and happiness of every individual depend much upon the degree to which he recognizes this great truth, and earnestly acts upon it. He who perceives the true value and dignity of labor, will also see that to extract its full benefits, he must choose his work wisely and perform it worthily. Although every species of rightful labor is honorable, yet that will only reflect honor on the individual for which he is fitted. Every one, rich or poor, ought to have some great absorbing purpose, some active engagement, to which his main energies are devoted. This division of labor in a civilized community makes it more necessary that each should know how to do one thing thoroughly, than many things superficially. If the young in selecting their life-work, would bear in mind that their own happiness and success depend chiefly on their filling just that position in which they can produce most benefit to the community, many fatal mistakes would be avoided. Considered on a large scale, the interest of the individual and of the community are identical; and the pursuit in which they both unite, is the one in which success is the most certain.—To discover what this is, is the great duty ofe very young person, and demands the most careful and deliberate thought.—Too often a pursuit is selected because it is fashionable, or because it seems to promise a splended fortune in a short time, or a genteel position, or abundant leisure. Such occupations are frequently over-crowded by those whose abilities are by no means calculated to insure success in them. Natnre, early training, education, association and special talents fit men for different employments, and will generally, if studied carefully, point the youth to what will best suit him, and in what way he can best serve others. That which one can do better than another, is just what he ought to do. Character is the essence of destiny, and is its clearest indication; and he who would decide wisely on his lifework, must study his own character, and his own abilities.

One who thus weighs justly and decides wisely on the labor to which he will devote his energies, will be prepared to perform it worthily when chosen. He may feel that the ideal which he has set before him is far beyond his capacity to reach, for, as Carlyle says, "Every noble work is at first impossible;" but as he puts his strong will and his best energies into the struggle, and bends every endeavor to the performance of his task, he finds renewed strength, hope and courage, as he sees his work growing before him, under the inspiration of a high and noble people. It matters but little whether his work is of the hands or of the head, or both united, so that his whole soul is put into it, and made to go out from it to bless mankind. There is in these days too much separation between manual labor and mind work. The more close the connection between them, the better it is for each. Did the operative think more, and the thinker work more, both would be benefitted, and the labor of each vastly improved. For thought is made healthy by labor, and labor is ennobled by thought. Let none be afraid to set too high a standard, or to aim at too great perfection in their labor. In exerting all our powers, and pressing upward, we need never pause to be discouraged at failures and imperfection; preferring honorable defeat to mean victory. But permanent defeat will never be the lot of him who strives nobly and perseveringly. To his stranuous efforts, difficulties will yield, rough places be made smooth and obstacles overcome, until his work will become his chief delight, and its worthy performance his highest ideal.

PICKING SEEDING WHEAT.—A correspondent of the *Canada Farmer*, writing on the subject of wheat growing offers the following:

"An important operation in the process of wheat sowing is too often neglected—I allude to the picking of seed wheat. First, it points out to us the bad grains, which may thus be removed, reducing the per centage of lost seed; and secondly, it strikes the root of smut and other fungi; for it is these very imperfectly formed grains that are chiefly attacked by such parasites. Now smut is found in the imperfect grains, and in such small quanities (as botanists tell us), that it is absorbed in the root of the young plant, bursting it in a short time after the earing, throws upon it fungal, in the dark, rusty form with which we are but too familiar. If we simply steep our wheat in water, the light grains which, though too light to be blown out by the fanning mill are imperfect, will rise to the surface, and may be removed. If to this warer we add lime, we shall kill all traces of smut, &c., which may have clung to the otherwise sound seed by contagion with the imperfect grains. But let us remember, above all, that the most certain prescription for the securing of good crops is a change of seeds; get your seed from a different variety of soil.

THE WAY TO SHOE A HOOF-BOUND HORSE.—Shoe him with a plain strong shoe, have the shoe to lay on the centre of the heel of the foot; have your shoe beveled on the outside of the heel, from the last nail back, so that when he treads upon the shoe, the pressure of the horse's weight will spread the heel of the foot. Use the hoof ointment upon the heel.

THE TRUE SYSTEM OF FARMING.

Trying to do too much is a common error into which the farmer often falls. His great eagerness in striving to be rich is doubtless the cause of his error. He is ambitious and energetic, and forms his plans on a large scale, too often perhaps, without counting the cost. He buys a large farm, and wants to be called a "large farmer," without understanding or considering the true elements that constitute a real farmer. He fancies the greatness of that profession, as is often the common estimate, to be in proportion to the number of acres, not to say cultivated, embraced within the boundaries of his domain. The fact is now being spread abroad that a large farm does not make a man either contented or happy, but on the contrary, the reverse of all these, unless well tilled, when his labor is rewarded by ample crops and fair success in the various departments in which he is engaged. No farmer can realize the full benefits of his profession without adopting a thorough system of culture. His success, commensurate to his wishes, always depends upon the manner in which he prepares his ground, plants his seed, and rears his stock. Neither of these departments, which may be considered the cardinal ones of his profession, will take care of themselves. The soil may be rich, but it needs culture. His seed may be sown, but it should be in due time, and always on soil well prepared and of a suitable quality for the production of the crop desired. His stock must be constantly cared for—it derives its thrift from the soil, and sends again to that soil the substance it requires; but this is not done in a loose or hap-hazard way. The farmer's care is required, and all his better judgment must be exercised in keeping up this system of reciprocal benefits that may be realized by every intelligent and industrious farmer.

Thorough cultivation and systematic attention to all parts of his business is indispensable to a good degree of success. The very corner-stone to this whole system of farming is to do what you do thoroughly—nature will not be cheated, and never gives full returns to the half-way work that is practiced by vastly too many calling themselves farmers. If the land has been worn, the extent of that exhaustion and the food required must be first considered.—When ascertained, the full measure of these requirements must be given, to bring out full returns. If the farmer has but a small stock, and consequently but a small amount of manure to replenish his land, it is obvious that but a small farm can be supplied with it; and good judgment at once dictates that to cultivate properly a large farm, artificial fertilizers must be used if good crops are obtained. And so with the labor, two men cannot suitably till one hundred acres of land, when the labor of two meu, and perhaps four, might be profitably employed on seventy-five acres.

This is the great error in farming. Two men strive to do what four men can hardly do, and thus thousands of acres are run over, half tilled, and producing half crops. The land is run over till worn out, sustaining, year after year, the unnatural tax till its energies are entirely exhausted, and it fails to yield even a feeble crop, because the life is worn out. Much of the soil of Virginia and other southern States is a type of this. Thousands of acres are entirely useless and exhausted, and will ever remain so, till the first elements of its power are returned to it. This process is going on in many of the western States. The soil is treated like an inexhaustible mine; the tillers crying give, give, give! tlll in a few years it will have nothing to give. The boast of the West is large farms and large fields of grain; plough, sow, and reap, is the business of western farmers, drawing out the very life of the soil, sending away in the heavy exports that are constantly going onward, without returning to the soil the food it requires to make it productive.

The light that is being spread abroad on this subject is beginning to correct this practice to some extent, but in most instances very little is returned to the soil to keep it alive, till after several years of continued cropping it manifests signs of exhaustion and ultimate barrenness. When tillers of the soil understand their true interests, they will cultivate no more land than they can do well. Fifty acres of land for tillage, brought to a high state of cultivation, pays better than one hundred run over in the way that many do.—*Jefferson Farmer.*

A young man named Turn married a cousin of the same name, on the plea that "One good Turn deserves another."

WHY THE PLACE WENT DOWN.—I was riding past a large farm a few days since in a public conveyance, when a man remarked, as he looked out, "This place seems to take to red sorrel the best of anything. I should rather have it in red clover."

Then followed some conversation between him and the driver with regard to the owner of the property. Once he was offered eight thousand dollars for it; now it would not bring half the money. The fences were all broken down, the boards of the barn were swinging in the wind, the old plows and wagons stood about unsheltered in the neglected barnyard, and the house just opposite was in keeping with all the rest.

"The old man's sons mostly hang around the old place, but don't seem to do much towards keeping it up. They are a lazy lot. All three of 'em are at home now, living off their father. How they live with their families I can't see. They never have anything to sell off the place."

One could readily believe that, when he took a survey of the broad fields, which should have been covered with waving grain, but which instead were red with sorrel. There sat the lazy young men looking out on the passers by, as if they had no other business in life. The old farmer smoked his pipe and saw his valuable place going to wreck and ruin, with the coolest indifference. The women of such a household were well deserving of pity, for on them fell the principal burden of making bricks without straw. In such a "sleepy hollow" atmosphere, the most energetic would feel a lethargy creep over the spirits, effectually checking all advancement.

Would you like to know the secret of such shiftlessness? It was a whiskey barrel in the cellar.

A LESSON FROM THE DROUGHT.—We have endeavored occasionally to impress upon the farmers and planters of this country, the importance of adopting a more thorough and judicious tillage than at present generally obtains. During the present season, in passing through different parts of the State, we have been more than convinced of the evil of close culture, especially in the production of corn. We notice this subject now, that our agricultural friends may be duly impressed with the importance of planting hereafter more sparsely, plowing more deeply, and preparing more thoroughly the soil. We beg them, in the preparation of their lands for wheat, corn, oats, and indeed all important crops, to try the system of subsoiling. We have seen it tested in Floyd county, in a wheat crop, with the most satisfactory results. Upon this subject the Chattanooga Gazette adds its testimony.—After stating the almost entire failure of the corn crop in that section, it says:

"The experience of this fatally dry season ought to convince every farmer of the importance of deep plowing, even subsoiling. Fields that have thus been cultivated, have stood the drought wonderfully, and will make a tolerably fair yield."

SURFACE MANURING.—Some farmers are of the opinion that grass on what is denominated wheat ground cannot be successfully grown more than two or three years without breaking up, taking off a crop of grain, and reseeding to grass again. This is probably a mistake. A good top-dressing of manure on the meadow in the fall or early in the spring will obviate the necessity of breaking and seeding over again, will give greater depth and continuity to the sod, and increased richness to the grasses grown upon it. By surface manuring in autumn, when the days are comparatively short, the escape of ammonia from the spread manure will be very slight, while the increased vigor given to the grass the ensuing spring will be of a very marked character. Top-dressing meadows is steadily gaining in the estimation of farmers, and as a favorable season for making the application is near at hand, those having the ground and the material for enriching it, will do well to make the trial before the setting in of winter.

HOOF-BOUND.—To cure hoof-bound, rasp the top of the hoof very thin for an inch or more all around the hoof, so as to bring a little blood. As the hoof grows it will give room for the full play of the joint in the middle of the hoof. Hoof-bound is caused by a contraction and lack of elasticity of the outer rim of the hoof. It takes about a year for a horse's hoof to become entirely new. Six months will remedy the lameness caused by hoof-bound, if treated as suggested.

GOOD FOR UNION.

Whilst Judge Buxton was holding Court last week, in Union county, the proceedings were interrupted by a noise in the Court yard. The Sheriff was ordered to arrest the offenders, and going out he promptly returned with three men in custody. One was a large, rough looking, ex-gray-jacket, another was a one armed ditto, and the third was a middle aged man, known as a drunkard and a Radical. Before it being demanded of them why they had been disturbing the Court, the large gray jacket, with a great deal of coolness and dignity, spoke as follows: "May it please your Honor, I was as good a Union man as ever fluttered, and tried hard to keep off the war, but when it did come I went in and did my best for the South. A little while ago, near the door of the Court House, I saw this man (pointing to the Radical,) insulting and tearing up a picture of Gen. Lee, I couldn't stand that, and my one armed friend, here, undertook to resent it too, but I knew he was not able to do it properly with one arm. So I shoved him aside and was preparing to lick the man who did it when the Sheriff arrested me. And may it please your Honor, I hope God may strike me down if I don't pitch into any man, anywhere, and at any time, who insults General Bod Lee in my presence!"

His Honor fined him five dollars, which he handed over to the clerk—perhaps all he had—and walked out amid the deep but silent feeling of the crowd.

Poor fellow, he had a *soul*! He belongs to no "Ring," does not sell the best feelings of his heart for gold or office, but treasures up as something sacred, the memories of the glorious and unfortunate past, filled with its visions of heroes living and dead. What a simple fellow! Yet let us thank God that there is such simplicity left among us. It will grow in Heaven's good time.

"WE SHALL EAT THE FRUIT."—A mechanic had in his possession, but under mortgage, a house and a piece of land. Like many others, he was fond of a social glass, but was happily induced by a friend to join the temperance society, and about three months after, he observed his wife, one morning, busily employed in planting rose bushes and fruit trees.

"Mary," said he, "I have owned this cot for five years, and yet I have never known you before to improve it in this manner."

"Indeed," replied the smiling wife. "I had no heart to do it until you gave up drink. I had often thought of it before, but I was persuaded that should I do it, some stranger would pluck the roses and eat the fruit. Now, with God's blessing, this cottage will be ours, we and our children may expect to enjoy the produce. We shall pluck the roses and eat the fruit."

CHARCOAL FOR HORSES WIND.—Many years ago, I remember a horse being brought into the yard of Joseph Bignal, a celebrated man for keeping hunters, at Croydon. The horse was very much affected in the wind, and could hardly move from distress. In a very few days this animal did its regular work as a hunter, with perfect ease and comfort to itself. Tar water was the cure. Tar is carbon, and charcoal is also carbon; charcoal in powder is more easily given than tar water. I have tried it with most beneficial effect, and I think it stands to reason that the removal of noxious gases and flatulence from the stomach of the horse must improve his wind and condition.

Tar is frequently given with benefit in cases of chronic disease of the respiratory organs; but its effects are totally different from those produced by charcoal (carbon.)—*London Field.*

CONDITION POWDERS FOR HORSES AND CATTLE.—Two oz rozin, 2 do. antimony, (black is best) 2 do. ginger, 1 do. copperas. One table-spoonful to a dose once a day for three days; then skip two or three days, and give again till you have in this way given nine doses or more if you like. It should be given spring and fall, or at any time when the animal is not doing well. It is as good as Sloan's condition powder and costs but a trifle. The recipe has been sold as high as fifty dollars.

Every boy, no matter to what he aspires, should be taught while young, the use, not only of implements for the farm, tools for the shop, the management of animals, etc., but he should be taught, as well, many parts of domestic economy. Every boy should know something about *sewing*, *cooking*, and the management of the house.

A Column for the Ladies.

APPLE MERINGUES.—Fill a small, deep dish half full of stewed apples, or any preserved acid fruit (peaches are very nice,) and pour over an icing of beaten whites of six eggs, and six tablespoonfuls of white sugar. Bake slowly from one to two hours. It can be eaten cold or hot.

APPLE FLOAT—One quart of stewed apples, mashed fine; press them through a sieve, and season with loaf sugar, and flour, with lemon. Stir in the well beaten whites of four eggs, and pile up on a glass bowl half filled with rich cream and milk.

SOMETHING NEW FOR THE COOK.—Pumpkins, when very green; say of four to six inches diameter, make a delicious fry. Slice them about half an inch thick, sprinkle them with salt, and let them stand over night. Dredge with Indian meal and fry thoroughly till tender throughout. Cucumbers nearly ripe are also excellent, but green squashes are not. Take the pumpkins in October, when there is no chance of their ripening if left.

POTATO YEAST.—Boil one handful of hops in two quarts of water half an hour. Strain it, and return the tea to the kettle. Have ready grated eight large potatoes, or nine small ones, which stir into the tea. Let it boil a minute or two, and it will thicken to a batter. When nearly cold, add half a pint of good yeast. Let it ferment well, then put it into a jar and cover close. Always shake or stir before using it. Use a porcelain kettle for making this yeast, or an iron one tinned inside. A common iron one will turn it dark.

TO MAKE PURE WINE OF APPLES.—Take pure cider made from sound ripe apples as it runs from the press; put sixty pounds of common brown sugar into fifteen gallons of the cider, and let it dissolve; then put the mixture into a clean barrel, and fill the barrel up to within two gallons of being full with clean cider; put the cask in a coo place, leaving the bung out three or four weeks.

STUFFED CABBAGE.—Take a large fresh cabbage and cut out the heart. Fill the place with stuffing made of cooked chicken or veal, chopped very fine, and seasoned, rolled into balls with yolk of eggs. Then tie the cabbage firmly together, and boil in a covered kettle for two hours. It makes a very delicious dish, and is often useful for using small pieces of cold meat.

ONION SAUCE.—This is made in the following way, and is excellent with roast leg of mutton, boiled mutton or roast pork: Peel six or seven good sized onions, and boil in water. When tender, drain and chop fine. Set to boil a little over a pint of milk—water will do if you have no milk, but it will require more butter. Take a tablespoonful of flour, blend with a small piece of butter, and stir into the milk. When boiling, put in the onions and serve hot.

CURIOUS FACTS ABOUT ICE.—Besides the fact that ice is lighter than water, there is another curious thing about it which most persons do not know, perhaps—namely, its purity. A lump of ice melted will become pure distilled water. When the early navigators of the Artic seas got out of water, they melted fragments of those vast mountains of ice called ice bergs, and were astonished to find that they yielded only fresh water. They thought they were only frozen sea water, not knowing that they were formed on the land and in some way launched into the sea. But if they had been right the result would have been the same.

The fact is the water in freezing turns out of it all that is not water; salt, air, coloring matter and all impurities. Frozen sea water makes fresh water water ice. If you freeze a basin of indigo water it will make ice as clear and as white as that made of pure rain water. When the cold is very sudden, these foreign matters have not time to escape either by rising or sinking, and are thus entangled with the ice, but do not make any part of it.

IT COSTS TOO MUCH.—What father, or what man who has a heart inside of him, can have the face to complain that his county paper costs too much. It is the cheapest article that goes in a man's house, it carries more wealth with it for the cost of it than any luxury or comfort that is transient, can carry. It's a humbug, this talk about cost—own up and tell the truth—say that you are so stingy and mean as to rob your mind of the pleasure of reading or to keep from your children that the mere posession of greenbacks cannot give—intellectual delight.

THE CONFEDERATE DEAD AT GETTYSBURG.

An effort is being made by Virginia ladies, including Mrs. Robert E. Lee, Mrs. Gen. Randolph and others, to raise means for the purpose of removing the Confederate dead at Gettysburg, some three thousand, we believe in number, to the beautiful Hollywood Cemetery, near Richmond, Va.

It is to be hoped that the appeal for this object will elicit a warm and universal response from all Southern hearts. We can readily conceive that even in the North there are many who would aid in the work of restoring the dust of these children of the sunny South to the Southern earth from which it sprang. There are generous spirits even there, which, however loyal to their section, appreciate their own manly qualities in others, and, when the battle has ceased, refuse to join with vultures and buzzards in making war upon the dead. Heroic and magnanimous Northern men would gladly see the bodies of their fallen foemen restored to their own land, where they can be deposited under the loving eyes of friends and kindred, and not left in unmarked and unhonored graves, where the footsteps only of enemies tramp over their dust, and no voices but of jeering and malediction break the surrounding silence.

If ever humane and high-minded Northern men might sympathize with such a purpose, what must the men and women of the South feel in regard to it! Surely nothing but the extreme impoverishment of the Southern people has prevented the performance of this sacred duty long ago. These men died for the South. They were mostly young men, full of generous and disinterested impulses, and animated by that high sense of personal honor which is a distinguishing characteristic of the Southern nature. We do not believe that the world ever saw an army containing as much individual worth and elevation of character, to say nothing of its magnificent courage, as that led by Robert E. Lee. The flower of Southern homes was there, and when they fell, in every Southern household, Rachel mourned for her children, and refused to be comforted. Did ever history record a calmer and bolder march into the jaws of death than that of these Southern youths at Gettysburg? Who can doubt that, sharper than the pang of shot and shell and sabre were their dying thoughts, when, from amid the hell of battle their memories wandered back to their far off homes; to the green fields and rivers of delight where their youthful feet had often strayed; to the mothers and the sisters awaiting in an agony of suspense the tidings of their fate! And can the South feel any other human duty as sacred as bringing back to her maternal breast all that is left of the martyrs who gave their lives for her liberty?

It is in vain to urge, as some do, that, when the spirit has departed, respect for the body which contained it is of insignificant moment. The Revelation of God and all the instincts of human nature teach the exact contrary. Behold the care and veneration with which the Patriarchs of Scripture provided for the burial of their dead. Behold among the fearful curses pronounced upon the children of Israel in the event of their disobedience of God, (Deut. 26,) "And thy carcass shall be meat unto all fowls of the air, and unto the beasts of the earth, and no man shall fray them away." Behold our Divine Saviour himself recognizing this common sentiment of humanity, when He said, (Matt. xxvi: 12,) "For in that she hath poured *this ointment* on my body, she *did it for my* burial." These *bodies of ours* are the temples of *the Holy Ghost*, and therefore *not to be defiled* while living, and ought *not to* be desecrated when dead. These bodies are subjects of the Resurrection, and it is in them, glorified, that the Saints shall pass into the Eden above; and in them, that the lost shall see and feel the horrors of the final judgement, and hear the ponderous gate of their prison-house as it closes upon them forever.

There is scarcely a nation, civilized or barbarous, which does not regard with sacred reverence the final disposition of its dead. It matters not that the dead cannot behold the evidences of respect and attachment bestowed upon them. It is the survivors who are blessed and comforted by such acts. It is the living vines of love and affection, clasping with their tendrils the fallen forms, that impart beauty and sacredness even to decay and death. How we value even the smallest relic of a departed friend; a lock of hair, the toy with which the child played: the Bible which our loved ones used, and even the pencil marks made to note some particular chapter or passage. And can the South be insensible to the bodies of those heroes who perished in its cause, and permit them to remain neglected and scoffed at in a far-off land? Such a supposition would be utterly inconsistent with its heroic and magnanimous character. We have often been struck with the exquisite tenderness manifested by the lion-hearted king of judah, when three of his mighty men, hearing him express a longing for the water of the well of Bethlehem, (2 Samuel xxiii: 15,) broke through the hosts of the Philistines, and brought the water to David; "nevertheless he would not drink thereof, but poured it out unto the Lord. And he said, be it far from me, O Lord, that I should do this: is not this the blood of the men that went in jeopardy of their lives?" We can easily infer from this whether, if those generous warriors had fallen, David would have permitted their bodies to remain in the camp of the Philistines. Let the South pay due reverence to all that is mortal of its mighty men, who went forth with equal selfsacrifice, to draw the water of liberty for which it longed, and who perished in the disinterested and heroic effort.

A HORRIBLE OUTRAGE—We hardly know how to keep up with these times. A horrible outrage is now related us as having been perpetrated by a negro upon the person of a young white girl in Chatham county, week before last. As told to us, we can but sicken at the black villainy of the offence, and shudder to think of the awful punishment that followed. If there be in the account we give any incorrectness, we hope to be informed, and we will be quick in placing it before our readers. It was told us as follows: The young white girl had been over to a neighbor's—about 3 miles off—and was returning home when intercepted in the road by a negro mam who dragged her into the woods. He carried out his hellish purpose and tied her to a tree. There he kept her all the night. The next day he brought her something to eat. He told her he would be back at night. But in the evening her friends, who were on the hunt, found her and she told them what the negro had said. They placed a guard in ambush and caught him when he came. They asked the girl what they should do with him, and she said "skin him alive." And they *skinned him.*—*Hillsboro, Recorder.*

DESERTING THE RING.—We have heard that the Governor and Treasurer are tired of the Ring, and other prominent Radicals are denouncing it. Ah, Mr. Governor and Treasurer, stand to your friends, don't desert your colors.

When Littlefield, the Ring and carpet baggers are exposed, and stand condemned, your condemnation comes with theirs.

The Governor knows of the misapplication of large amounts of State bonds. If he don't know he can learn, and yet he is in as close as a clam, as silent as the grave, and says not a word. You can't keep silent much longer. We shall look for you soon, to come with a leader through Pike, about supposed misapplication of the State bonds, and then you will come to express your profound ignorance of, and regret for it, in a message to the Legislature.

Speak out Governor, before the Legislature meets.—*Sentinel.*

We leaan from the *Western Democrat*, that a meeting of the Trustees of Davidson College, held in Charlote on Tuesday last that W. J. Martin (formerly Professor of Chemistry in the N. C. University was elected Professor of Chemistry.

The election of a Professor of Languages was posponed till the next annual meeting of the Board. Mr. Winn of South Carolina was continued as Tutor of Greek and Latin.

The College has recently purchased in New York the "Brumly Cabinet," one of the most valuable collections of minerals &c., ever made in the Southern States.

DON'T LOAN IT.—A good many people, who think too much of their money will want to borrow this copy of our paper. Don't loan it to them. If they *want to* read it, let them *subscribe and* pay for it as you do—*or, as you* ought to do, if you *haven't done* it. Some persons *think that* they can depend upon borrowing from their neighbors, and that it is a matter of a small consequence. So it would be, if they were not just as able to afford the expense of a newspaper as those from whom they borrow.—*Anderson S. C. Intelligencer.*

We suppose there have been erected in Charlotte, since the close of the war, 400 houses, 20 or 25 of which are large brick Stores, one of them being the finest building in the State, if not the finest in the Southern States. And still the work goes on.—*Democrat.*

A difficulty occured in Augusta, Geo., on the 22d inst, between John P, Foster and William R. McDonald, in which the latter was shot and instantly killed.

A disastrous fire occurred in Plymouth on last Wednesday morning. Some fifteen dwellings and business houses were burned. Loss, $100,000.

His Excellency, Govonor Holden, has set apart Thursday the 18th of November next, as a day of Thanksgiving.

There was a pig on exhibition at the State Fair, twenty months old, weighing 500 lbs, and a hog weighing 800 lbs.

It is said that an agent of the Rothschild has arrived in this country prepared to make a proposition to our Government to take any amount of the national debt at four per cent. He is expected in Washington in a few days.

The colleges in Virginia, this season, will all, probably, have more than their usual complement of students. There is much interest felt in that State, in the cause of education.

The State Fair in Columbia, S. C. is to be held on the 10th, 11th, and 12th, of November.

The deaths in Charleston for the week ending Oct. 16th, numbered 10, of whom 15 were colored.

Asheville News and Farmer.

Friday, October 29, 1869.

ROBERT M. STOKES, Editor.

TERMS—STRICTLY IN ADVANCE:
$3.00 per annum. $1.50 for six months.
Country produce taken, at market prices, for subscription.

CLUB RATES—FOR CASH:
Five Copies, $10 50. *Ten Copies*, $20 00.

☞ North Carolina Bonds were quoted, on the 26th, at 48¾ for old, and 37½ for new.—Gold, 30½.

☞ A severe shock of an earthquake was felt throughout the New England States and Canada on the 22d.

A Gospel meeting is held every evening at the Temperance Hall. All are invited.—John 3 Ch. 16 verse.

☞ From latest advices it appears that the cause of the Cuban insurrectionists is waning. A battle was fought between Jordan and Quesada's Cuban forces and the forces under command of Valmasadas, in which the Cubans were reported victorious, but with very heavy loss.

☞ In almost every county the Commissioners have published to the world their account of receipts and expenses. We call on the Commissioners of this county to make an exhibit of their doings. We are anxious to make a fair comparison, from their own figures, of the cost to the people, between the old and new system. Show your hands, gentlemen.

☞ On Sunday morning last we were visited by a slight sprinkling of snow, which was barely visible on our mountains for about two hours. It was the "first of the season," and came, no doubt, merely to give us a slight sprinkling of the favors bestowed more lavishly upon many other sections North and South of us, and to notify us that we are not entirely forgotten by the fleecy traveller,

☞ By referring to our advertising columns it will be seen that W. E. Pell, the former Editor of the Raleigh *Sentinel*, will commence on or about the 1st of next month, a weekly paper devoted to the interests of the Farmer, Mechanic and the material interests of the State generally. Such a Journal is much needed in North Carolina, and no man is better qualified to preside over its columns than friend Pell. It has our most cordial wishes for its success, and we feel confident it will be sustained. Price $2 per annum.

The Charges Sustained.

In the *Pioneer* of last week the Editor attempts to defend Holden. Littlefield and the rest of the "ring" against the allegation that they are speculating with the State Bonds, and goes so far as to pronounce them false, unless those allegations are sustained. We have only to refer the Editor to an extract from the New York *Herald*, which will be found in our columns today, to sustain the accusations. On the day that that article appeared in the *Herald*, Holden, Swepson, Littlefield, Jenkins and others of the "ring" were all "cheek by jowl" in New York, and so apparent were their actions that a most scathing article appeared in one of the city papers—the *World*, we think—making similar charges against them. As usual with the mouth pieces of the leaders of the "ring," whenever a Conservative paper opposes corruption in the management of our finances, the *Pioneer* raises the sensation cry that the Democratic party and the *News* are enemies to Internal Improvements. This the Editor knows to be a mean and deliberate falsehood, and we defy him to produce a sentence from the *News* to sustain *his* charge. We war against the *corrupt use of* the money appropriated to *build the* road. We denounce the act *that placed* the Bonds of the road in the *hands* of an irresponsible man who is charged with fraud, corruption, in other public transactions. If that is opposing Internal Improvements, we are guilty.

That Littlefield is the largest Stockholder in the road we do not doubt, that was arranged by the "ring," at the very first organization of the Company, but that Messrs. Johnston, Woodfin, Cathey, Clayton and others did not feel enough interest in the road to subscribe *sufficient* to its stock, is simply an absurd untruth. Mr. Woodfin is a Director of the Eastern Division, and we believe both Divisions are governed by the same charter in that respect. We do not think it is required that a man shall be an individual Stockholder, to any particular amount, to become eligible to a Directorship. We may be mistaken in this, however. If it is so, we would like to know how some of the present Directors can hold their positions. We have no party feeling in the matter, and only mentioned these gentlemen because they are our largest property owners, and feel a *deeper* interest in the road than almost any other persons—certainly more than Littlefield, who don't own a foot of land, that we have heard of, in the State. Yes, we would have infinitely preferred A. H. Jones, Geo. W. Gahagan or any other dyed-in-the-wool Radical, of *this section*, to the present incumbent, as President of the road.

Look at the former President's report! It is indefinite and unsatisfactory on every point of interest to the road and people. Why did he not give a full statement of his transactions, instead of asking for a committee to go to New York to examine his accounts, the expenses of which, of course, must be paid by the road? And, without intending anything derogatory to the characters of the committee, we cannot help thinking that men better versed in *intricate* financial matters could have been selected, if the Directors wished to secure an unbiased report, to satisfy the people and remove the doubts and suspicions now resting on their minds.

The fact is, the whole affair looks dark.—There is something wrong going on. If there is nothing wrong transpiring, why do the managers maintain such ominous secrecy, and why this constant war upon us for attempting to enlighten the people? The secret meeting of the Stockholders, the election of Litttlefield, President and the committee appointed to examine the former President's accounts, all give good cause for suspicion, which the Directors, if they value their own reputations for honor must clear up. We shall wait patiently for the report of the committee, hoping it will be made public as soon as possible, through the Newspapers, and not kept back until the pamphlet now being printed is issued, for it will be six months before that will be completed.

Our Tax Bonds.

The Radical Press are incessantly blaming the Conservative papers for the low price at which our bonds are held in New York; but the following, taken from the financial article of the New York *Herald* of the 6th, gives *one* of the true reasons for the disgraceful condition of the credit of the State:

"In Southern securities there was a steady market for all the issues except the North Carolina tax bonds, which continue the victim of speculative manipulation, and to-day took a downward turn, reaching 44 late in the afternoon."

Yes, they are "the victims of speculative manipulation;" and so long as they are in the hands of men who have no natal pride in the honor of our good old State, our bonds and the people with them, will continue to be the victims of corrupt speculators. It is the individual interest of the Presidents of our Railroads to keep the bonds below a *bone fide* or an *authorized* selling price. These Presidents are not held responsible for one dollar of the State bonds, but they have the sole control of them until they reach a price that the Directors will consider it proper and right to sell. In the mean time the Presidents are in the Bond market, and we see our bonds fluctuating from 40 to 50 cents on the dollar about every ten days. How is this.—Why, reader, we'll try to tell you how it *could be thus*, if the Presidents of our Railroads were ever suspected of being engaged in the most glaring and infamous frauds ever perpetrated upon an honest, unsuspecting people.

First, we repeat, it would be the *individual* interest of *such* Presidents to keep the bonds fluctuating *below* a selling price, in order that they may not be *ordered* to sell them for the benefit of the roads. We, however, *do see* quotations of their sale, at below an authorized selling price, consequently we must believe some of the bonds have been sold. Now, the question arises, for whose or what interest were the bonds sold? Certainly not for the roads, for the Presidents are forbidden to sell at such ruinous prices, and it seems they have obeyed instructions, for they have not placed one dollar in the Treasury yet. Now let our people pause and think what a grand speculation it would be for any man, much more for one who is "wide awake" upon Railroad frauds, and speculations in Bonds for which they are not held responsible, to sell $100,000 in bonds for 48 cents on the dollar and then withdraw from the market for a week, leaving a few friends to run those bonds down to 40 cents, and then step into the market again and buy them up, with a portion of the same money they sold them for? Would not such a President pocket $8,000 in one week, as *his* profits in the transaction. Now, suppose he put *one million* dollars of the people's bonds through a similar course of manipulation, is it not plain he would pocket *eighty thousand dollars* in one week, as his reward for condescending to become the President of a railroad to be built out of the people's money through a wooden, mountainous country? We wish to be liberal in our suppositions, so we will suppose such a case would only occur once in two weeks,—although we have noticed the bonds to fluctuate, during the past three months, from 3 to 5 cents every three or four days,—then the disinterested and public spirited manipulator of other persons' bonds would only make for himself the insignificent sum of $40,000 per week, which, continued during the year, would merely yield him, in case of displacement, the paltry amount of $2.080,000 to retire upon.

At the end of the year *the* President reports that no bonds, *have been* sold, but in order that the road *might* not stop and to keep the dear *people* in heart, and himself in place, he has hypothecated, it may be, one million dollars of the bonds at 25 cents on the dollar, and, perhaps, induced some *personal* friend to loan the road a few thousands, with which he has been enabled to keep the road slowly progressing.—The remaining millions he still holds on to, with the *expressed* hope that they will soon rise to an authorized selling price. He is indignant at some poor devil of a country Newspaper Editor for hinting that it was possible, at some future day, the people of the State may be compelled to throw off the enormous load of debt which he and his partizans have placed upon them, by repudiation, and gives the cue to a few of the pampered Editors whom he has tolled into his "ring," and they raise the hue and cry of "stop thief," "opposed to Railroads," "opposed to Internal Improvements," "ruined the credit of the State," and all such known falsehoods, to blind the people; while they know that the people of other States are speaking boldly of repudiation, but still *their* bonds command from ten to twenty cents more than ours. It is the heavy debt and speculating manipulators that ruin our bonds.

But the end of these grand speculations will not come in one or two years. The longer the roads are being built the more money will the Presidents make, to enable them, not only to own the roads, but to hold the bonds also, for which the people will continue to be taxed to pay the interest, and ultimately the principal, not in greenbacks, but in gold. Fellow-citizens! How do you like the picture we have drawn? How long do you think it will take to build a Railroad, while the President holds the money and can make from $3,000,000 to $5,000,000 a year by not building it?

☞ The Rutherfordton *Star* informs us that in republishing, a few weeks ago, a description of "Stolen Horses Recaptured," we gave credit to the wrong paper. The Editor thus discourses to us:

Slightly mistaken Mr. *News*. The *Star* give the description referred to. The *Vindicator* had no hand in it, and we dislike to have others get the credit of our articles, no matter how insignificant they may be. So if you want to keep on our *good* side, in the future, you had better "render unto Cæzar, the things which are Cæzar's."

The *good* side of a Radical Newspaper Editor. That sets us to thinking. Where in the name of goodness can it be found! Not having heard of *such* a side before, or behind, inside or outside, we had no idea it could be found. Point it out to us friend Carpenter, and if we can get down to it without getting too infernally dirty, we'll crawl around and take a good look at it. The last clause of your reminder is very appropos, and we commend it to your party at its next nomination of officers. As the negroes compose a large majority of the Radical party, we think some of the officers belong to *Ceaser*.

The State Fair.

We are delighted to read in the Raleigh papers, that the 9th Annual meeting of the State Agricultural Society, held at Raleigh, on the 19th, 20th, 21st and 22d inst., was a grand success, and has re-established that Society, permanently, in the hearts of the people. Not less than 12,000 persons were in attendance, and the exhibitions of every conceivable article in each department was equal, and in some instances superior, to that of any previous Fair. We are a warm supporter of Agricultural and Mechanical Societies, and do not think the Farmers, Mechanics and people generally of any County or State are dealing right with themselves, unless they are organized into such Societies.

We believe that at some future day, when the population of Western North Carolina is changed, and the people begin to see the importance of organizing for their self-protection, such a Society will be formed in every County, and a great central Society, like what we advocated a few weeks ago, will be formed, to meet at some central point to exhibit the annual progress and improvement in every industrial occupation.—Although such organizations are as much needed now as they ever will be, it appears that the people cannot or will not appreciate the benefits which flow from them. We have the finest materials out of which to form such a Society, but we cannot get them together for work.

We are pleased to see that Buncombe was represented in the State Fair, by our indefatigable townsman, N. W. Woodfin, Esq., who read a very interesting paper on "Darying in Western North Carolina," which, the papers state, was listened to with more than ordinary interest. Mr. Woodfin exhibited specimens of "Elk Mountain" Cheese, which was decided to be equal to any ever brought to Raleigh, from any section. A Premium was awarded to it.

Prof. Kerr's address before the Society, is spoken of as being very practical and abounding in valuable information and timely suggestions.

NEW ARRIVALS.—The Wisconsin delegation was increased on Sunday last by the arrival of Mrs. Folger and two children. Although they suffered considerable while on Blair's lightning line from Wolf Creek, they are now able to eat their allowance at the Carolina House. Their friends in Wisconsin may rest assured that they are perfectly safe in person and property while here, and will be returned much improved spirits and health.

We regret to learn that our friend Capt. J. E. Wharton has left us to take charge of a school in Texas.—*Salisbury Examiner.*

Capt. Wharton, then, has acted badly towards you, friends Nutall & Stewart, for we cannot see how it is possible for you to publish the *Examiner*, in Salisbury, N. C., and take charge of a School in Texas at the same time. Perhaps he thought you could divide the labors; if you do divide, let us know which of you goes to Texas.

The Knoxville Press and Herald.

This sprightly and well conducted daily is decidedly one of our most valuable exchanges. It brings to us later and fuller Telegraphic news than any other, while its Editorial columns are conducted with dignity and ability. As Knoxville is becoming an important point of trade to our people, and as the Knoxville Merchants seem to offer great inducements to Merchants we commend the "*News* and *Herald*" to all, as the best and most reliable vehicle through which they can obtain all the information necessary. The following are the published rates of subscription:

Daily per year	$10 00
Daily for six months	5 00
Daily for three months	3 00

Address Ramage & Co., Knoxville, Tennessee.

A Good Suggestion.

We received the following letter from a friend, and give it a place in our columns just as we received it. The suggestion is a good one, and we hope our Cheese Manufacturers will send specimens of their excellent Cheese to the Wilmington Fair. We understand our friend, J. R. Neill, of Yancey County, has put up a large number of his very superior Apples, and we hope he will astonish the people of Wilmington with an exhibition of what we Mountaineers can do in the Fruit line. We feel confident there will be no Apples at the Fair superior, if equal, to those raised by our friend Neill. The people of the Eastern part of this State don't really know what luxuries these Mountains can and do produce, and no better times and places could be selected than at their Fairs, to take a little of the starch out of them, by making an exhibition of our Fruits, Cheese and Vegetables:

MR. EDITOR:—Will you please publish through your paper the necessity of the people of Western North Carolina sending specimens of their productions to the Fair, to be held in Wilmington on November 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th next. "Elk Mountain" and "Swannanoa" could send some of their celebrated Cheese. Articles of home-made Goods, manufactured throughout these Western Counties, and by individual families, would be interesting. More by Fairs than by anything else, can the people of the East and West become acquainted with each other. Sectional bickerings ought to give way to State interest; friendly intercourse to little jealousies. DIRE.

Tennessee Senatorial Election.

We take the following telegraphic dispatch from the Knoxville "*Press* and *Herald*" of the 23d:

"NASHVILLE, Oct, 22—4 P. M.—The Senatorial contest is at an end. The result has taken every one by surprise. Johnson's friends felt confident of his success, but it appears that a trap was sprung on him, as when the vote come to be taken, Johnson received 51, and Henry Cooper, of Davidson county, 55. Intense excitement prevailed on the announcement of the vote.

The "*Press* and *Herald*," a strong Johson paper, says of Judge Cooper:

"Although we regret the defeat of Mr. Johnson, who was our first choice, we recognize in Mr. Cooper a gentleman who will reflect honor upon the State in the position which he has been called upon to fill.

* * * * * * * *

He is justly regarded one of the rising statesmen of Tennessee, universally esteemed for his spotless character, his eminent abilities and genuine conservatism. In politics he was a consistent Whig, a staunch Unionist during the war, and since as thoroughly a Conservative.

At the hour of going to press the Buncombe County Fair was in full blast. We will give a full report of the proceedings next week.

A gold nugget, weighing 106 pounds, and valued at $25,000, was discovered in Sierra County, California, a few days ago.

[COMMUNICATED.]

The Macon County Sugartown Pike Road.

To the Honorable Company of the Macon County Sugartown Turnpike Road!

GENTLEMEN:—You will recollect that agreably to a State charter, obtained in the year 1858, your company was organized and officers elected to superintend laying off and building the road, of whom I had the honor of being President.—Shortly thereafter the road was laid off, and graded by a competent engineer, through a heavy ledge of mountains, and contracts let out and completed, amounting to about twelve thousand dollars, and all the road completed but about eight miles of the line next to Franklin. This was the state of faets at the commencement of our late civil war, after which the road was literally, "left out in the cold" for the next ensuing four years, and consequently, being all the while exposed to the wash of rains, and without repair, the close of the war left the road in most ruinous condition. These facts having been represented to the legislature of North Carolina for the year 1866, that body magnanimously donated to Macon County a sufficient sum, in Cherokee bonds, to repair and finish the above named pike road. In pesruance of this act, the former stockholders of the road, with Jacob Siler, the States agent, met at Franklin, and re-organized by electing new officers to conduct the repairing and completion of the road, of whome I was again elected President. In brief, the whole road was then sold out, to be either repaired, or entirely constructed, and the contracts finished agreeably to specification—some of them, near three years ago.

As exceptions to the above remark, is the bridge now being built over the Sugartown river—it being near twelve months behind time, and full sixteen inches lower than the specified height agreed on in the contract, and in the hands of a second contractor. My reasons for calling the attention of the Company at this time to the affairs of the road are these: The State of Georgia has failed to comply with her agreement to build seven miles of the said road through an intervening corner of that State, consequently, our pike-road toward Walhalla stops at the Georgia line, and the way from thence for seven miles through that State is over a miserable bad road, and has forced travel from our pike-road to the more distant road by the way of the Rabun-gap; consequently the road can never yield dividends to the Stockholders, and if there is no means provided for keeping the road in repair, in another twelve months the road will be utterly impassable, and the $26,000, which the road has cost to build, will be like some noble river in a desart—doomed to either run to waste or sink in sand. I can see no chance for the preservation of the road, as a highway of travel, but by each Stockholder relinquishing his claim in the road and let the county courts deal with it as with her ordinary highways. My individual stock in the road is five hundred dollars, which I hereby surrender to the Chairman of the court for the use of Macon county in bar of myself and hears forever.

SILAS McDOWELL, [SEAL.]

October 12th, 1869.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER.

To the President and Directors of the W. Dv. W. N. C. R. R:

GENTLEMEN:—By an amendment of the Charter of the "Western North Carolina Rail Road," this Road has been divided into two parts or Divisions, to wit: the "Eastern Division" extending from the town of Salisbury on the North Carolina Rail Road westward to the French Broad River, and the "Western Division" from that point westward to the Tennessee and Georgia line, in the direction of Chattanooga, including a branch Road down the French Broad River to connect with the C. C. & C. Gap, R. R., near Paint Rock at the Tennessee line.

Under the provisions of the Original Charter and its amendments, this, the "Western Division" of said Road, was duly organized on the 13th of October, 1868, and your subscriber appointed Chief Engineer, with instruction to locate both the main line and its branch to their Western termini. Soon after receiving the above instructions the 2d Corps of Engineers were properly equipped for the field and assigned to duty—the French Broad or branch Road under Capt. F. D. Blake, and the other or main line under the direction of Capt. J. Calder Turner, as principal Assistants for their respective Divisions.

The location of both these divisions had been previously made in 1860 under my direction, and a report of the Surveys by myself whilst acting as Chief Engineer for the Company was made, a copy of which is herewith respectfully submitted; but in the casualties of the late war the Notes, Books, Maps, Profiles and other papers (except the report above mentioned were destroyed, So that all that was known of these routes was, *that they were practicable*. The location of this Division of the Road was vigorously prosecuted during the last Winter and Spring, and one hundred (100) miles of the Road made ready for contract. I will say in this connection that in the vicinity of Asheville several lines have been run, but none definitely located. But in regard to the French Broad line, beginning about three (3) miles down said river from this place and on the Western side, the line runs on that side of the river until it reaches the mouth of Ivy, when it crosses the French Broad by a Bridge of 4 spans 650 feet in length, thence down on the Eastern side of the river through the town of Marshall, the County seat of Madison County, and continues on the East side until the Warm Springs property is in view, when it recrosses to the West side of the river and so continues until the Tennessee line is reached, where we connect with the Railroad running to Morristown, on the Tennessee & Virginia Rail Road. This Branch of our Road, by making this connection, places us in immediate communication with the western Roads, and is only about ninety (90) miles from Asheville. The change from the previous location (by crossing and recrossing French Broad River) renders the allignments much better and places the line on better ground, thereby avoiding several abrupt bends in the River which at these points are shut down and confined by rock-bound precipices and cliffs.

Owing to the extraordinary high water which occurred during the year 1867, it was found necessary to locate a *higher* line than formerly, and as it is generally a side hill location the work is necessarily heavier and more costly. Many changes have been, and will yet be made from the location, so as to render it more desirable and cheaper, but of this I prefer to speak at another time. I will only add in this connection, that although this Division of the Road runs along the sides of the French Broad River it passes over space sometimes in the River and sometimes on the Mountain slopes. It requires a nice intermediate position to occupy the exact ground on which the line should rest. Estimates have been made upon the line as now run, but a critical examination of it satisfies me that important and economical changes could, and should be made; some have, and others are now being made which will greatly reduce the cost of the work below that at which it is now estimated.

When this line is built and the Road in Tennessee from Paint Rock to Morristown completed we shall have an outlet to the Western Roads.—The line from Morristown Eastward is now in

running order to Wolf Creek, a point about 4½ miles from Paint Rock, 3 miles of that 4½ miles are graded and ready for the Iron, but on the 1½ miles yet to be graded there are two Bridges to be built across the French Broad River which are of great importance.

This link in the Chain of Railroad from Asheville to Morristown is worthy of your serious consideration, and although in the State of Tennessee, if the Roads could by proper legislation be united and made one Road and one corporation, its management could and would be more economical and benificial.

The Main line having been re-located for fifty- five (55) miles and upwards,—that length of line (55 miles) was made ready, in connection with the forty-five (45) miles on the French Broad Road, for contract. The Corps of Engineers on this line made the preliminary surveys around and about Asheville, making connection with the "Eastern Division;" these lines not having been decided upon by the Board, have not been included in the work awarded to contract. The line as located runs nearly over the same ground that was occupied by the location of 1860, as far as the Western Approach of the Balsam Tunnel; some advantageous changes have been made and some Bridges dispensed with but from this point Westward an entirely different line has been found, running from this Tunnel to the South and crossing Judaculiah Ridge by a Tunnel 500 feet in length, then on its South side to a point where we curve to the right, and by another short Tunnel known as Heel String, we get on the North side of the same ridge, running up the hill slopes of the valley about one (1) mile, when we again curve to the left, crossing the head of the Valley of the Middle Fork of Scott's Creek to its Northern side. This retrograde movement increases the distance and gives us ground upon which to rest our maximum grade, and further, enables us to occupy cheaper ground, and thus gets us down into the Valley of Scott's Creek, thence along the meanderings of that creek, crossing and recrossing in the vicinity of the Turnpike Road, we again pass under ground through a spur which we denominate Still House Tunnel, thence down the slopes of Scott's Creek on the South side we avoid a Ridge of 190 feet in height and 250 feet long over the North Fork of Scott's Creek, a feature in the former location which it was desirable to avoid. The fall in Scott's Creek being so great rendered it still necesssary to continue on the side hills of that stream for 3 miles, cutting a spur from Kaler's Hill by a short Tunnel of 250 feet until we descend again into the valley and continue there until we reached the Tuckasegee River, down which valley we followed to a point where, to save distance and avoid great curvation, we cross the Tuckasegee River by a Viaduct of four (4) spans of sixty (60) feet and immediately enter a Tunnel of 800 feet in length through a spur of the Cowee Mountains, from which we emerge to find ourselves again on the South side of the same valley of Tuckasegee River, down which side we continue to run fifteen miles with a remarkably cheap line for a mountain country. By continuing the line no the South side of the Tuckasegee we avoid two (2) crossings of that river, besides one (1) of Oconaluftee and Deep Creek, amounting to nearly 1000 feet of Bridging. When at a point opposite the "Big Bear Farm" we leave the Tuckasegee and cross to the Valley of Alarka Creek near Mr. Dehart's, and instead of pursuing our course down that crooked stream, crossing and recrossing with expensive crossings until we reach the Tennessee River, and then running up that valley (if it can be so called) crossing the river three (3) different times on the line of the Blue Ridge Railroad, as formerly contemplated, to the mouth of Nantihalee, we now incline our line to the left near Dehart's Mill on the Alarka, and with a very good and direct line we cross the ridge running down between Alarka and the Tennessee [illegible] then keeping upon the slopes of the hills bordering [illegible] the Tennessee, we descend to that river near the mouth of Nantihalee, where we cross the line of the Blue Ridge Railroad and the Tennesse River to the Nantihalee Valley, thereby saving ten-and-one-half (10½) miles distance and 2400 feet of Bridges and Viaducts; this brings us to the end of the first section of the *Western* Division, as formerly located.

Having reached the Tennessee River, we find the distance from the French Broad to the Tennessee River at the mouth of the Nantihalee to be only a few hundred feet shorter than the location of 1860, but owing to the fact that whilst we gain over 2½ miles between the Tuckaseegee and Tennessee Rivers with an improved line, we lose nearly that distance between the Balssm Tunnel and the Tuckaseegee River in descending the Scott's Creek slopes and valley, having about the same amount of Tunneling, but far less Bridging and a better allignment with a less amount of Excavation—this line having only

Whilst by the location of 1860 there are,	2,972,656 cu. yds. 3,524,981 cu. yds.
Making a difference in favor of the present location of - - - - - - -	552,325 cu. yds

with this additional fact, that the present line reaches a point 2 miles in advance of the former line, leaving out of view a large amount of Rock Excavation on that part of the old line which ascended the Tennessee River on the line of the Blue Ridge Railroad which should be added to that location. The locating party, however, are still in the field continuing the location, and are now on the Nantihala River about 15 miles from its mouth, having 90 miles located west of the French Broad River, leaving about 45 miles yet to be located before reaching the Tennessee line at Ducktown, or a less distance to the Georgia line in the direction of Dalton.

By a resolution of your Board passed, 15th day of October, 1868, the President and Chief Engineer were authorized to let the W. Div. of the W. N. C. R. R. to contract, and on the 19th day of October, 1868, after the necessary amount of individual stock had been subscribed according to the terms of the Charter, contracts for the building and completion of the entire W. Div. of W. N. C. R. R. were entered into with responsible parties by the President and Chief Engineer; the latter, however, reserving the right to relet or cancel these contracts or any part thereof at any time. After 100 miles and upwards of the line, including the French Broad Branch, had been relocated, and estimates of the same prepared, proposals for the Grading and Masonry of the said 100 miles were invited by public advertisement for [1] month previous to the 10th of June last. These propositions are now on File in this office and are generally at very high Figures, but enough are found for all the work at moderate prices. Owing to the absence of the President, I was left to make awards of the work to such persons as were deemed responsible and in such quantities as I believed most advisable at reasonable figures. This has been done, subject however to the ratification of the President and Directors; and Contractors are now busily engaged in the prosecution of the work.

As there were many Contractors asking work there was not enough to satisfy all, but those who did not get work were the highest bidders.—Among the Contractors are many men of integrity and responsibility, who I believe will truly and faithfully execute all contracts they may agree to do, and I congratulate the Company in having such men. There are some, however, to whom work has been awarded, who may fail because of their inability to complete the work. It has been our policy to put under contract all the work but to prosecute only the heaviest vigorously.

Some parts of the French Broad Road has been delayed on account of the fact that the Railroad line occupied the site of the Turnpike road, and until the matter was adjusted between the Companies I did not deem it prudent to begin work, besides it will be necessary, in order to subserve the public convenience, that another road shall be opened between the Warm Springs and the mouth of Ivy, two (2) miles above Marshall. I have directed Mr. Blake, Principal Assistant Engineer for that Division, to make a reconnoisance of the ground and report the result.

In conclusion, I will add that in addition to the Engineer Corps on location, I have two (2) Construction Corps—one for each Division—composed of gentlemen skilled in their Profession by education and practical experience, to whom I am indebted for much valuable assistance.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
Your obedient serv't
JAMES C. TURNER,
Ch. Eng. W. Div. W. N. C. R. R.

MARRIAGES.

[redacted]

☞Printers' fee received and properly digested.

Asheville Prices Current.

CORRECTED WEEKLY
EXPRESSLY FOR THE NEWS AND FARMER.
BY CLAYTON, RAY & BURNETT.

Wheat, bus.	to 1 50	Tallow, lb.,	15
Rye, "	to 1 00	Beeswax, "	to 30
Corn, "	to 1 25	Molasses p,r gal.,	75
Meal, "	to 1 00	Dr'd Apples,	1 00
Oats, "	50	" Peaches,	1 50
Potatoes, bush. good,	50	Jeans (coun'y)	65 to 1 00
" sweet "		Cotton Yarn,	0 00a2 25
Flour, 100lbs	5 00 a 5 50	Feathers, new, lb.	50
Bacon, per lb	to 20	Leather, sole,	" 40 to 50
Butter, " dull,	25	" upper, "	75
Lard, "	to 22	" harness, "	65
Chickens, each	15 to 20	Beef Hides, dry,	00 a 20
Eggs, per doz.	00 to 15	" " green,	00 a 10
Cheese, p'r lb,	20 to 30	Rags, cotton p'r lb	2 1-2
Flaxseed, p'r bush.	1 00	Honey,	00 to 15

First Round of Quarterly Meetings for Asheville District.

Marshall, Circuit, at Spring Creek,	Oct. 23–24
Asheville, Station,	" 30–31
Henders'ville, Cir., at Patty's Chapel,	Nov. 6–7
Asheville, Circuit, at Flat Creek,	" 13–14
Brevard, " at Pine Grove,	" 20–21
Catawba, " at Ebnezer,	" 27–28
Burnsville, " at Young's,	Dec. 11–12
Sulphur Springs, at Little Sandy Mush,	" 18–19

JNO. BORING, P. E.

IF you want a pair of Cork Soles; a nice Breakfast Shawl, or warm pair of Gloves, call at CLAYTON, RAY & BURNETT'S.

IF you want a genuine Goat Skin Shoe for Winter; a nice Cloak, or a pretty Japanese Poplin, you'll find it at CLAYTON, RAY & BURNETT'S.

ANYTHING else you wish, can be found at CLAYTON, RAY & BURNETT'S.

WHEN you come to the Fair, be sure and call at CLAYTON, RAY & BURNETT'S.

"THE ADVANCE."
A WEEKLY FAMILY JOURNAL,

Devoted to the Farm, the Garden, the Workshop, Domestic Economy and General Progress in North Carlina.

THE Undersigned Proposes to publish, in the city of Raleigh, as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers can be obtained a *Weekly Family Journal*, adapted to the wants of the people of North Carolina, who are engaged in the cultivation of the soil in all its branches, the improvement of our manufactures, our machinery, our mechanical skill, and all the material interests of the State.

In the conduct of the paper he expects to secure the aid of scientific and practical men to instruct and interest his readers. His object will be to make it eminently practical and useful to all classes.

It will be printed on good style, on good paper of large size, at $2 per year in advance. The first number will appear about the 1st of November, or as soon thereafter as the patronage will justify. Subscribers will be expected to pay as soon as they receive the first number.

The undersigned solicits the aid of his many friends in the State to obtain subscribers and forward the lists at an early day.

WM. E. PELL.
Oct. 29. 442 tf

STATE UNIFORMITY.

A. S. BARNES & CO.,
COR. WILLIAM AND JOHN STS., NEW YORK,

PUBLISHERS OF THE

National Series of Standard School Books,

COMPRISING THE FOLLOWING,

adapted for uniform use in the Public Schools of North Carolina, viz:

Parker & Watson's National Readers & Spellers,
Davies' Arithmetics,
Monteith & McNally's Geographies,
Montieth's History of United States,
Beers' System of Penmanship.

Publishers' Descriptive Catalogue, Price List, specimen copies of "Educational Bulletin," mailed free.

For special introductory rates, or other particulars concerning this admirable Series, address the Publishers, or

C. W. LAMBETH,
Publishers' Supt. of Introduction,
Raleigh, N. C.

ALFRED WILLIAMS, State Depositary,
Raleigh, N. C.
Oct. 29. 442 3t

NEW STORE
AND
NEW GOODS.

THE undersigned is now receiving and opening in the Store House, belonging to MR. HUGH JOHNSTON, on the corner of Public Square and Haywood Street, lately occupied by Mr. S. G. KEER, a large and well selected

STOCK OF GOODS,

suited to the wants of the people of Western North Carolina, which he is selling at very low prices for

Cash, or Country Produce

of all kinds, for which the highest market prices will be given. He will keep constantly on hand a good supply of

Oak and Hemlock Sole Leather,

Upper and Harness Leather, Calf Skins, Fine Family Flour; in fact everything usually found in a well kept Store. I have secured the services of

MR. S. G. KERR,

who is well known in the community for his fair dealing. Our motto is

"TO LIVE AND LET LIVE."

Those visiting Asheville to purchase, will find it to their interest to call and examine my Stock of Goods. I solicit and will endeavor to merit a fair share of the public patronage.

WANTED,

Five Hundred good Beef Hides, for which I will pay the highest market price in Goods or Cash. M. P. PENLAND.
Oct. 22. 441 tf

NICKERSON HOUSE,
PLAIN STREET,
COLUMBIA, S. C.

WM. A. WRIGHT, *Proprietor.*
Oct. 22. 441

A FEW HUNDRED DOLLARS OF
CAPE FEAR BANK NOTES
Wanted at this Office.
Oct. 22. 441 tf

NEW STORE
AND
ENTIRELY NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now opening at the Stand lately occupied by Messrs. L. H. SMITH & Co., directly opposite the

RAILROAD HOTEL.
(FORMERLY THE BUCK HOTEL.)

An entirely new Stock of GOODS, embracing a general variety of Articles, both for

Ladies and Gentlemen, Boys, Misses and Children.

He invites the attention of buyers, both from

Town and Country,

and will take pleasure in showing his Goods to all who may visit him.

He will exchange any Goods in his line for any Article of

Country Produce,

that is sold in this Market.

A. E. HALL.
Oct. 8. 440 tf

Liverpool & London & Globe
Fire Insurance Company.

THE undersigned is Agent for the above first class Company for the Counties of Buncombe, Cherokee, Macon, Madison, Jackson, Haywood and Henderson, and would like to have applications from parties in each of the above counties to act as Agents.

With Assets Amounting to $17,690,390.

This Company can and does insure upon as favorable terms as any other first class Company in the world. Risks wanted, Apply to

A. E. HALL,
Asheville, N. C.
Oct. 22. 441 4t

Wanted at French Broad
BY
Alexander, Ray & Smith,

30,000 pounds Dried Apples.
5,000 bushels Wheat,
5,000 pounds new Feathers,
5,000 bushels Rye,
5,000 bushels Corn,
2,000 pounds Beeswax.
Oct. 22. 441 tf

SALE OF VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE.

BY authority of an order of Court, I will sell at Public Auction, on Tuesday of our next Superior Court, (November 30th,) at the Court House in Asheville, all the Real Estate of JOSHUA ROBERTS, Deceased, consisting of the Plantation on French Broad River, near Asheville, and some Mountain Lands in Haywood, Jackson and Macon Counties.

A credit of one and two years, will be given, purchasers giving bond and security. Title reserved until payment is made.

The Lands will be sold in lots to suit the views of purchasers. Persons wishing to see the premises, can call on Rev. W. M. KERR, on the Roberts' Farm. ROBT. B. VANCE,
Administrator.
Oct. 22. 441 td

WANTED BY
CLAYTON, RAY & BURNETT,

30,000 pounds Dried Apples,
5,000 pounds new Feathers,
5,000 bushels Wheat,
5,000 bushels Corn,
5,000 bushels Rye,
2,000 pounds Beeswax.
Oct. 22. 441 tf

FALL STOCK.
CLAYTON, RAY & BURNETT

ARE now making large additions to their already extensive Stock of Goods, embracing

Ladies De Laine, Coburg,

Japanese, Poplins & other Dress Goods,

Flannels, &c., &c.

GENTS AND LADIES HATS, SHOES & BOOTS,

GROCERIES, SADDLERY,

NOTIONS, ROCKERY,

Nails, Iron, Castings,

AXES AND HANDLES,

Leather, Salt, Blue Stone,

COD LIVER OIL,

Heavy Jeans and Cassimeres,

Cotton Yarn and Domestics,

and a great variety of other useful and ornamental articles. Call and Examine.
Oct. 8. 440 tf

DR. J. M. ZACHARY,
SURGEON DENTIST.

RESPECTFULLY offers his Professional Services to the people of Haywood and Jackson, during the months of October and November. Teeth extracted with little or no pain.
Oct. 8. 440 5t

CARD.
LEICESTER CHAPMAN,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
AND
Dealer In Country Produce
AND
General Merchandize
LEICESTER, N. C.
July 9, 1869 426 tf

Sunday School Books.

BIBLES, Testaments, Hymn Books, Bible Dictionaries, Biblical Antiquities, Child's Scripture Lessons, Union Question Books, Libraries, &c., may be had at Catalogue prices. Apply to G. S. JONES,
Hendersonville, N. C.
Oct. 1. 439 tf

M't Hermon Lodge, A.·. Y.·. M.·.

The Regular Monthly Meetings of this Lodge, are held at the Lodge Room, in Asheville, the first Thursday, on or before the full moon of every month, at 7 P. M., until further notice.

The meeting for the month of October, will be on the 14th.

Members of the Lodge will take due notice thereof, and govern themselves accordingly.

By order of the W.·. M.·.
J. M. ISRAEL, *Sec'y.*
Feb. 11, 1869. 406. 1y.

IF you want a bottle of the Celebrated Prophylactic Fluid, call on CLAYTON, RAY & BURNETT.
Oct. 22. 441 tf

State of North Carolina.
BUNCOMBE COUNTY.
In the Superior Court.

William Eller, James Eller, Mary Ann Roberts, Joseph C. Fox and Wife Margaret, Jacob Eller, J. R. Weaver, Joseph, James, and Jacob Justice and Safronia Justice, by Joseph Justice her guardian, *ad litem*, Susanah T. and Joseph H. Eller by J. A. Reagan, their guardian, John, William, Lowry and Lilly Eller, by A. H. Polk, their guardian, *ad litem*, and John W. Eller, by A. H. Polk, his guardian, *ad litem*, *Plaintiffs.*
AGAINST,
George W. Pittman and Wife Elizabeth, Franklin Eller and Nicholas, Gragg, and William Justice, *D'f'ts.*

} Action for Partition. Complaint filed.

ORDER for service by publication of the Summons in this case, which is returnable the 10th Monday after the 3d Monday in September, 1869.

In the above case it appears from the affidavit on file and also from the complaint of the Plaintiffs, which was likewise filed at Asheville, in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court, for the aforesaid County and State, on the 21st day of September, 1869.

I. That the Defendants, George W. Pittman and Wife Elizabeth, Franklin Eller, and Nicholas, Gragg and William Justice, cannot after due diligence be found within this State.

II. That the said Defendants are not residents of this State, but have property therein, and are proper parties to an action, relating to real property in the same. It is therefore ordered,

1. That service of the Summons in this case be made by publication in the Asheville *News and Mountain Farmer*, a newspaper published in the town of Asheville, and County and State aforesaid, once in each week, for six successive weeks.

2. That a copy of the complaint and of the Summons in this action, be forthwith deposited in the Post Office with the postage thereon paid, and directed to the said Defendants, each at their usual place of residence, if the same be known to the said Plaintiffs; and that the said Summons shall be deemed to have been served at the expiration of the time for publication prescribed by this order.

Given at Asheville, this 21st day of September, 1869. J. E. REED, C. S. C.
Oct. 1. 439 6t

DESIRABLE PROPERTY.

I NOW OFFER FOR SALE TWO SMALL FARMS, near Asheville; also, several of the best building lots within the Incorporation, viz:

A Lot of about 4 Acres,

near the Female College, capable of division into several building lots.

—ALSO—

15 Lots, of one-half acre each.

in Camp Patton. All near enough to the Court House for residences for business men, or for persons wishing to send to the various Schools of the town.

For Terms, inquire of Col. J. M. ISRAEL, in Asheville, or of the undersigned at Spartanburg, S. C. A. W. CUMMINGS.
Sep. 3 485 tf

State of North Carolina.
CLAY COUNTY.
In the Superior Court.

John C. Moore, against Wm. Warren, J. S. Keener, Admin'r, of W. H. Calhoun, and the heirs at Law, of W. H. Calhoun.

} Leave granted to amend the answer the Summons and complaint.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Wm. Warren and the heirs at Law, of W. H. Calhoun, are non-residents of this State and beyond the jurisdiction of this Court: It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Asheville *News and Farmer*, for six successive weeks, notifing the said defendants to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the county of Clay, at the Court House in Waynesville, on the 3d Monday in March 1870, and answer the complaint of the plaintiff. If the said defendant fail to appear, at the said time, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in said complaint.

Witness, E. G. SMITH, Clerk of our said Court at office, 3d Monday in August, A. D., 1869. Issued September 11th, 1869.

E. G. SMITH, Clerk.
Sept. 24. 438 6t*

Hazel Green Foundry.

THE undersigned having formed a co-partnership for the purpose of carrying on the above Foundry, respectfully inform their numerous friends that the works WILL BE RESUMED NEXT WEEK. Those who are desirous of having their orders speedily filled, are urged to send them in at once.

Cane Mills, Mill Machinery,

PLOUGHS and CASTINGS of every description on hand, or made to order at short notice.

Cooking Utensils, Firedogs, &c.

Particular attention given to repairing, all such work being done in the neatest manner.

☞We are also prepared to furnish BRASS CASTINGS in whatever quantity required.

TERMS:

Cash, or Merchantable Produce. Old Castings taken in exchange for new work.

CLAYTON & McLELLAN,
Proprietors Hazel Green Foundry,
Asheville, N. C.
Sept. 24. 438 tf

R. H. JARRETT,
CABINET MAKER,
AT
T. L. CLAYTON'S Foundry,
TWO MILES WEST OF ASHEVILLE.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs the community generally, that he is prepared to make to order, Cabinet and Household Furniture of every description, such as

CHAIRS, BEDSTEADS, BUREAUS, TABLES, SETTEES, DESKS, ROCKERS, &c.

in the best possible manner, and at prices that will defy competition.

The public are invited to call at G. M. Roberts' Store in Asheville, and examine my style of workmanship for themselves.

All orders left at Mr. Roberts' Store will be punctually attended to.

☞Walnut and Cherry Lumber taken in exchange for Furniture.

R. H. JARRETT.
May 13. 419 tf

Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of an order of the Court of Probate for Henderson County, I will sell, on the premises, for Cash, on Saturday, the sixth (6th) day of November, proximo, the interest of the late B. M. EDNEY, in the Myers Farm, lying some seven miles from Hendersonville, at the confluence of the French Broad and Mills Rivers, and containing about seven hundred and forty (740) acres, most of which is

First Class Bottom Land.

This is one of the very best farms in the French Broad Valley.

The place will be sold in four (4) separate lots, and possession given to purchasers on or before the 1st day of January next.

RUFUS EDNEY,
Adm'r. of B. M. EDNEY.
Oct. 8. 440 4t

IF you want a nice Saddle, call on CLAYTON, RAY & BURNETT.
Oct. 22. 441 tf

TAX SALES.

I WILL Sell the Lands described below, on the first Monday in December next, before the Court House door at Webster, in Jackson County, for the Public and County Taxes due thereon, to-wit:

One Hundred acres of land, lying on Chatooga River, joining lands of Benjamin Moody and heirs, and discovered as the property of Moses Stephens. Tax for 1866, 40 cents, for 1867, 80 cents, levy, 40 cents, Advertising $2.00.

Fifty Acres of land, lying on the waters of Cullowhee Creek, joining lands of J. M. Mathus and others, listed as the property of Marcus Boone. Tax for 1866, 20 cents, for 1867, 40 cents, levy, 40 cents, Advertising $2.

Ten Thousand acres of land lying on White Water River, joining lands of N. W. Woodfin and others, discovered as the property of C. C. Miller. Tax for 1866, $10, for 1867, $20, levy 40 cents, Advertising $3.

One Hundred acres of land, lying on Tuckaseegee River, joining lands of Daniel Shook and others, discovered as the property of Elmira Arrington. Tax for 1866, 40 cents, for 1867, 80 cents, levy 40 cents, Advertising $2.

Fisty acres of land, lying on Love's Mill Creek, joining lands of O. Painter and others, the property of N. G. Allman or G. W. Wright. Tax for 1866, 20 cents, for 1867, 40 cents, levy 40 cents, Advertising $2.

Seventy-five acres of land, lying on Cullowhee Creek, joining lands of E. D. Davies and others, the property of Calhoun & Nash. Tax for 1866, $4.56, for 1867, $9.32, levy 40 cents, Advertising $3.

Six Hundred and Forty acres of land lying at the head of Packs Creek, belonging to William Williams and A. B. Chunn. Tax for 1866, $1.60, for 1867, $3.20, costs 80 cents, Advertising $3.

Fifty acres of land, lying on Chattooga River, joining lands of O. McCall and others, the property of William Teague. Tax for 1866, 20 cents, for 1867, 40 cents, costs 80 cents, Advertising $2.

Three Hundred acres of land, lying on Tuckaseege River, joining lands known as the Shelton lands, now known as the Albert Davis claim. Tax for 1866, 60 cents, for 1867, $1.20, costs 80 cents, Advertising $3.

Nineteen Thousand acres of land, lying on the waters of the Tuckaseege River, but not described on the Tax list yet, but known to be in 7 tracts, and listed as the property of J. T. Foster. Tax for 1867 only, $18.80. Costs for the 7 tracts $2.80, Advertising $3.

Twelve Hundred and Eighty acres of land, lying on the waters of Robinson's Creek, joining lands of J. M. Moss and others, belonging, as last known, to Stone & Lee. Tax for 1866, $3.20, for 1867, $6.40, costs 80 cents, Advertising $3.

H. MORRISON, *Tax Collector.*
Oct. 1. 439 td

State of North Carolina.
BUNCOMBE COUNTY.
In the Superior Court,

Eliza J. Stewart, *Pl'ff.* against L. L. Stewart, *Def't.*

} Divorce. Complaint filed.

ORDER for Divorce by Publication of the Summons in this case, which is returnable on the 10th Monday after the 3d Monday in September, 1869.

In the above case it appears from the affidavit on file, and also from the complaint of the Plaintiff, which was likewise filed at Asheville, in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court, for the County and State aforesaid, on the 24th day of September, 1869.

I. That the Defendant, L. L. Stewart, cannot after due diligence be found within this State.

II. That the said Defendant, is not a resident of this State, and that there exists a cause of action against the said Defendant and in favor of the Plaintiff. It is therefore ordered,

1. That service of the Summons in this case be made by publication in the Asheville *News and Mountain Farmer*, a newspaper published in the town of Asheville, and county and State aforesaid, once in each week for six successive weeks.

2. That a copy of the complaint and of the Summons in this action be forthwith deposited in the Post Office, with the postage paid thereon and directed to the said Defendant, at his usual place of residence, if the same be known by the Plaintiff; and that the said Summons shall be deemed to have been served at the expiration of the time for publication prescribed by this order.

Given at Asheville, this 24th day of September, 1869. J. E. REED, C. S. C.
Oct. 8. 440 6t

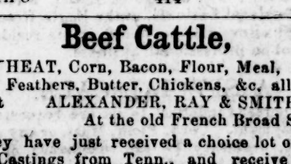
HILLSIDE SCHOOL,
Asheville, Buncombe County, N. C.

MRS. R. H. CHAPMAN, will, with competent aids, resume the duties of this School, (D. V.) on Monday the 1st November, 1869.

Terms of Tuition at the same rates as heretofore.

Board, Washing, and Lights, per School year of Nine Months, one hundred and fifty dollars. Pupils will be charged from the date of entrance, until the close of the Session. No deduction for lost time, except in cases of protracted illness, or at the option of the Principal. Each pupil will be charged one dollar during the Winter for fuel. No additional charges or requirements. For more definite information, apply for Cards.
Oct. 1. 439 tf

DR. S. S. GRANT



DENTIST,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.
April 22. 416 tf

LANDS! LANDS! LANDS!
KEESE & McCULLY,
BROKERS AND DEALERS IN SOUTHERN REAL ESTATE.

WILL ATTEND TO THE BUYING AND SELLING OF

SOUTHERN LANDS.

Keep Constantly on hand Plats and Descriptions of Lands for Sale.

PARTIES desiring to purchase in the South, and those who desire to sell their property will find it to their interest to consult with us. We have correspondence in New York, Boston, Hartford, Conn., Baltimore and other Northern Cities.

Those who wish to sell their lands will please send us a full description and plat and deeds of the same.

Parties wishing to purchase, either North or South, will do well to correspond with us.

Any information cheerfully given. No charge is made unless sales are effected. References given on our card.

KEESE & McCULLY,
Brokers and Real Estate Agents,
Anderson C. H., South Carolina.
April 8 414 3m

Beef Cattle,

WHEAT, Corn, Bacon, Flour, Meal, Wool, Feathers, Butter, Chickens, &c, all wanted at ALEXANDER, RAY & SMITH'S,
At the old French Broad Stand.

They have just received a choice lot of Iron and Castings from Tenn., and receive New Goods every month.

You will certainly find it to your interest to call and see them.
Aug. 20, '69. 433 t

S. HAMMERSHLAG. C. H. FELDSTEIN

GREAT EXCITEMENT!!

ARRIVAL OF NEW AND
SEASONABLE GOODS
AT THE STORE OF
Hammershlag & Co.

THE subscribers respectfully announce that they have just received a fine and extensive stock of New Goods, selected by one of the firm in person, especially with a view to the wants of the people in this section, and which they offer to their customers at unprecedented low prices.

This Stock comprises a full assortment of

DRY GOODS.

Best Madder Colored Prints 16⅔ cts per yd.
Cotton Delaines.....20c per yard.
Other fabrics cheap in proportion.

LADIES' HATS,

of the latest styles. LADIES' GLOVES, HOSIERY, SHOES &c. &c. to suit all tastes.

READY MADE CLOTHING

Selected with care, and of the most approved fashions. A fine and varied assortment of HARDWARE, CROCKERYWARE, SOAPS AND PERFUMERY.

GROCERIES.

A full and fresh stock, which we sell as cheap as can be purchased elsewhere.

Country Produce Taken,

in exchange Goods at Cash prices.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

One of the firm, C. H. Feldstein, will manage our business in Asheville, and always be on hand to attend to the wants of our friends.

HAMMERSHLAG & O.
June 3d 422 tf.

State of North Carolina.
BUNCOMBE COUNTY.
In the Superior Court,

Esther L. Evans, against Holden G. Evans,

In the above action, it appearing from the affidavit of the plaintiff.

I. That the defendant Holden G. Evans, cannot after due dilligence be found in the State.

II. That a cause of action exists against the said defendant.

III. That said defendant is not a resident of this State.

1. It is ordered that sevice of summons be made by Publication in the Asheville *News* once a week for at least six successive weeks.

2. That a copy of the summons and complaint in this action be forthwith deposited in the Post Office by the said plaintiff directed to the said Defendant, at his usual place of residence, if the same be known to the said Plaintiff; and said Summons shall be deemed to have been served at the expiration of the time of publication prescribed by this order.

Given at office Oct. 6th, 1869.
J. E. REED, C. S. C.
Oct. 6. 440 6t

SALT! SALT!
10,000 SACKS IN STORE.
AFLOAT.
Liverpool (220 lb weight)
—AND—
AMERICAN, in Liverpool Sacks.
For sale by
O. G. PARSLEY & CO.,
Wilmington, N. C.
Oct. 8. 440 3t

Cushings & Bailey,
BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,
462 BALTIMORE STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.

The Largest and Best Assorted Stock in the City, of
School, Law,
Medical, Dental,
Classical and Miscellaneous Books.

General Bank and Counting House Stationery of all kinds.

Blank Books made to order, in any style of binding and ruling.
Aug. 27, '69. 434 6m*

C. COWAN,
Practical Watchmaker and Jeweller,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.,
In Room No. 1, Over J. M. Alexander's tore.

WISHES to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has just received a small Stock of New WATCHES, CLOCKS, and JEWELLERY, which he offers for Sale at low prices. All Watches and Clocks regulated, put in good order before leaving his shop, and warranted.

Repairing of Watches and Jewellery being his main business, all such work will be done satisfactorily, and at reasonable charges.

Particular Notice.

All articles left with me for repairs, which are not paid for and taken away within six months afterwards, will be sold at private sale for the cost of repairs, if nothing more.

C. COWAN.
April 29. 417 tf

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

I WILL proceed to sell, on the 1st Monday in November, 1869, at the Court House door in Murphy, the property of Bankrupts D. F. Ramseur and M. L. Brittain, consisting of a large number of

Notes, Accounts and Judgments

Also, some valuable

Mountain Lands,

Situated in the Valley River Valley, adjoining lands of G. W. Swepson and others. Also

Certificates of Stock

In the Nantihala and Cheoah Turnpike Company; and other valuable Real Estate.

STOCK IN THE CINCINNATI MINING COMPANY.

TERMS CASH. Purchasers to pay for stamps and deeds. S. W. DAVIDSO

Oct. 8, '69. 440

HOLSTON CONFERENCE
FEMALE COLLEGE
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

THE Fall Term of this old and popular Institution opens on THURSDAY, 5th OF AUGUST, with competent and skilful Teachers in all the Departments.

TERMS PER SESSION OF TWENTY WEEKS.

Tuition From - - -	$12 to $
Fee for Incidental expenses - -	
Board Including Washing and Lights	
Music and use of Instrument -	2
Languages, Ancient and Modern, each	

Charges for Painting, Drawing, &c. m
Each Pupil furnishes her Towels, Toilet and one pair of Sheets and Pillow Cases.
For further information send for Catalogue.
JAS. S. KENNEDY, President.

OUR DEAD NOT LOST.

BY DE WITT C. SPRAGUE, ESQ.

Why do we mourn? they are not lost,
Beyond the river they have crossed
Lie worlds sublime;
And on that bright, celestial shore,
Our darlings wait the coming o'er
Of those who have not passed the tide,
But lingering on the other side
A little time.

Lost? No! but saved forever more,
With loved ones who have gone before,
And angels bright.
Weary and sick, the burden great,
Their eager spirits could not wait,
They saw before life's weary path,
What strife and tears the journey hath—
Then came a light.

A heavenly light! they saw it gleam
Across Death's dull and turbid stream,
And sang for joy.
The river dark we saw them brave,
And disappear beneath its wave.
We know they reached the other shore,
Where hurtful things shall never more
Their peace destroy.

Why do we weep? Oh, never there
Shall sorrow come, or tears, or care,
Or death's fell shade.
Before the Father's shining throne,
Confessed by Christ to be his own,
They sing with them in spotless white,
And crowns, they wear, whose golden light
Shall never fade.

Our selfish sorrow take away
O God! until the heavenly day
Succeeds the night.
On earth their forms no more we see,
Yet lingering near us they may be;
But this should tears and grief remove;
Death makes no breach in hope and love,
Though it doth smite!

What though no sound our ears can reach,
There is a spiritual speech
Comes from that shore;
It bids us hope and toil in faith,
And to the doubting soul it saith—
"Soon shall ye reach the heavenly plain,
And see your loved and lost again,
But lost no more."

Fee simple—The money which is soon parted from the fool who goes to a quack.

A delicate parcel to be forwarded by rail—A young lady wrapped up in herself.

Action should follow thought. No farmer can plow a field by turning it over in his mind.

Iowa recently had a wedding in which a female clergyman tied the knot and officially kissed the bridegroom.

The principal occupation of the "girl of the period" is said to be to sit at the window and watch for the "coming man."

"Did you know I was there?" said the bellows to the fire. "Oh! yes, I always try to get wind of you," was the reply.

The most influential man in a free country, at least, is the man who has the ability as well as the courage to speak what he thinks, when occasion may require it.

It is an old and true saying, that a man should not marry unless he can support a wife; and from some examples we have seen, we are beginning to doubt seriously whether a woman can prudently marry unless she can support a husband.

The boy who, when asked to what trade he would wish to be brought up, replied, "I will be a trustee, because ever since papa has been a trustee we have had pudding at dinner," was a wise child in his generation. The greatest successes now-a-days are those connected with the dealing with other people's money.

A friend of ours, visiting *a neighbor*, found him disabled, *from having a* horse step upon his *foot. Hobbling* out of the *stable, the sufferer* explained how it *happened.* "I was standing here, and *the* horse brought his foot right down on mine." Our friend looked at the injured member, which was of the No. 15 pattern, and said very quietly, "Well, the horse must step somewhere."

SPOILING A HUSBAND.—Let a woman scatter faster than her husband can gather; let her notions of duty send her gadding after everybody's business but her own; let her religion be severe, censorious, and stand along the path of duty like a thorn-locust hedge on a garden walk, which pricks and tears everybody that goes near it; let her secure the art of making home uncomfortable, and of tempting her husband to prefer any other place to it; let her use her husband as seamstresses do pin-cushions, to stick pins in, and with ordinary luck she will ruin any commonly clever fellow in a few years.

CAUGHT ON THAT D——D JURY AGAIN.—A gentleman residing some miles from the city, says an exchange, has been in the habit frequently of sending his waiting boy with the buggy back home, with the following message; "Tell my wife I'm caught on that d—d jury again." His wife to be sure little suspected that the jury were a set of boon companions bent on a "high old time," and the determination not to 'go home till morning.' A few days since he sent said waiter-boy to town after some necessary articles. The boy fell in with his friends, got elevated and top heavy, and pitched out of the buggy. The horse and buggy arrived home all right but the boy did not make his appearance until next day. With stern countenance our juryman called the boy up and demanded why he did not come up at the proper time. 'Fore God, Massa I was cotched on de d—d jury!'

D. C. McGREGOR'S
Carriage and Wagon Factory,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.
Shop on the South End of Main St.

THE proprietor in returning his sincere acknowledgments to his numerous friends and acquaintances for the liberal custom he has enjoyed for the past ten years, would take occasion to solicit a continuance of the same.

To new customers he would say that he is prepared to execute all orders for *Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, Carts, Wheel-barrows,* with promptness, and in the most workmanlike manner.

Second Hand
SPRING WAGONS, CARRIAGES and BUGGIES constantly for sale at low and accommodating prices.

Particular attention given to repairing, painting and trimming.

☞ Lumber, Spoke Timber, or Country Produce taken in exchange at market prices.

D. C. McGREGOR.
May 6. 418 tf

NATT ATKINSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

WILL give prompt attention to all business of his Profession and the Purchase and Sale of Real Estate.

REFERS TO—Waterhouse, Pearl & Co., Bankers, New York; Col. C. H. Mills, Baltimore; Maj. Campbell Wallace, Supt. W. & A. R. R. Ga.; Hon. A. S. Merriman, Raleigh N. C.; Hon. J. L. Bailey, Asheville, N. C.,

OFFICE IN THE ROOM IN REAR OF "NEWS AND FARMER" OFFICE.

WALTON HOUSE,
MORGANTON, N. C.

THIS popular and fashionable Summer resort will be put in thorough condition for the reception of visitors and travelers during the coming season. The reputation of this House as a FIRST CLASS HOTEL will be maintained, and if satisfaction is not given no charge will be made.

The travelling public will find *clean beds, comfortable rooms, polite and attentive servants, a fine Bar, and a* FREE OMNIBUS.

Bynum and Co's Livery Stables are attached to the hotel.

The Asheville Stage arrives and departs from this Hotel and has its office in the house.

May 20 420 6m.

N. W. WOODFIN. C. M. MCLOUD.

WOODFIN & McLOUD,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
AND
SOLICITORS IN BANKRUPTCY,

Will practice together in the counties of Buncombe, Madison, Yancey, McDowell, Henderson, Transylvania and Haywood.

OFFICE, Asheville, N. C., at the Law Office of N. W. WOODFIN, where one of the firm can always be found, unless absent at one of the above Courts.

Feb. 25. 408 1y

Cincinnati, Cumberland Gap

And Charleston Railroad.

OPENED to Wolf Creek, 40 miles from Morristown and 8 miles from Warm Springs, North Carolina, on the 2d, inst.:

The Shortest, Cheapest and best "Route" from Western North Carolina to the Eastern and Western Cities.

Runs in close connection with the great "Air Line" from Norfolk to Memphis.

Connects at "Terminus" of Road, with 1st class "Stage Line" for Asheville and Morganton, N. C., and Greenville, S. C.

"Through Freight" from Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York to Wolf Creek, upon the most liberal terms.

"Wagon Road" from "Terminus" of Road to Asheville, mainly a 1st class "Turnpike."

Passengers make close connections, *both at* Wolf Creek and Morristown.

The patronage of the *"Mountain Counties"* solicited. Satisfaction *guaranteed.*

Farmers *will find a good* market at Wolf Creek, for *all their productions* and can procure their *supplies of* Staple Commodities, upon terms that *must* give satisfaction.

Trains run Tri-Weekly on Monday's, Wednesday's and Friday's, as follows:

Leave Wolf Creek,	6.30 A. M.
Arrive at Morristown,	9.50 A. M.
Leave Morristown,	1.45 P. M.
Arrive at Wolf Creek,	5.05 P. M.

R. C. McCALLA, Supt.
Nov. 10, 1868. 398 tf

TRY
PANKNIN'S HEPATIC BITTERS.

THEY CURE DYSPEPSIA,
AND ALL DISEASES OF THE
STOMACH AND LIVER.

THEY ARE RECOMMENDED BY THE
MEDICAL FACULTY.

HEGEMAN & CO.,
AGENTS, NEW YORK.

Manufactured by C. F. PANKNIN,
CHEMIST AND APOTHECARY,
CHARLESTON, S. C.
For Sale by Druggists Everywhere.
Feb 25, 1869. 408 1y

MEDICAL NOTICE.

Drs. HARDY & SUMMEY

CONTINUE to practice Medicine and Surgery, and will give prompt attention to all cases entrusted to them. Their office is still in the building next to the Cape Fear Bank building.

Dr. HARDY will always be found, when not on professional business, at the Eagle Hotel.

Dr. SUMMEY will be found at his residence, when not on professional business.

A SPECIAL CALL.

ALL persons indebted to us are requested to make payment. Corn, Flour, Meat, or any other produce, necessary for the sustenance of man and beast, will be gladly accepted in liquidation of all indebtedness.

J. G. HARDY, D. F. SUMMEY.
Dec. 3. 397 tf

Support Your Own Papers!

NOW IS THE TIME

TO SUBSCRIBE

FOR THE

ASHEVILLE NEWS AND FARMER.

A LIVE NEWSPAPER,

DEVOTED TO

Agriculture,

General News,

Domestic Economy,

AND

General Literature

THE BEST INTERESTS OF

Western North Carolina

WILL BE

DEFENDED.

HER

RAILROADS

AND HER

MECHANICS

HER

COMMERCIAL

And all other Interests

WILL BE

ADVOCATED.

THE ELECTION IS OVER.

NOW LET US

GO TO WORK,

AND

MAKE OUR MOUNTAINS

"Blossom as the Rose."

EAGLE HOTEL.
ASHEVILLE, N. C.
WM. P. BLAIR, Proprietor.

THIS HOUSE has been long, well and favorably known to the travelling public.

The undersigned, on reopening the Hotel, desires only to assure the public that every attention necessary to the comfort of its patrons, in his power, will be cheerfully rendered.

WM. P. BLAIR.
Asheville, April 11, 1867. tf

SADDLERY
AND
HARNESS MAKING.

THE undersigned having removed his Saddle and Harness Shop from the old Stand to the Corner of Main and Haywood Streets, is now prepared to furnish everything in his line, at the shortest notice, and executed in the best style of workmanship.

Having received an extensive Stock of the very best Materials, he feels confident he can execute any work required satisfactorily to all who may favor him with their patronage.

All Wok Warranted.
W. M. FARRISS.
June 11, 1868. 372 tf

J. D. HYMAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
AND
SOLICITOR IN BANKRUPTCY.

Will attend promptly to any business entrusted to his hands.

OFFICE, HENDERSONVILLE, N. C.
August 20, 1868. 382 tf

A. T. & T. F. DAVIDSON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
AND
SOLICITORS IN BANKRUPTCY.

WILL give prompt attention to all Professional business in Western North Carolina.

OFFICE AT
FRANKLIN, N. C., and ASHEVILLE, N. C.
Jan. 30. 356 tf

J. W. SCHARTLE,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

CUTTING
Done promptly and accurately, and all pieces marked, so that the maker can insure

GOOD FITS.

All work warranted to be of the neatest and most fashionable style.

Prices for cutting, the same as before the war.

Asheville, Oct. 17. 342 tf.

Insure Your Life in the Brooklyn Life Insurance
COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY,..... $1,000,000.

Insures Policies of all Kinds, Life and Endowment.

Dividends declared and paid annually *in Cash.*

No restriction upon travel on the face of the Globe.

Part of the premium loaned, and no loan or premium note is a lien or claim on the Policy in case of death after second year. All Policies

Positively Non-Forfeitable.

CHRISTIAN W. BOUCK, *President.*
WILLIAM M. COLE, *Secretary.*
ROBT. B. VANCE, Asheville, N. C., Agent, for Western North Carolina.
July 2, 1868. 375 tf

North Carolina Land Company.
Incorporated by Special Act of General Assembly
FOR THE LOCATION OF
NORTHERN AND EUROPEAN
SETTLERS,
FOR THE SALE OF
IMPROVED FARMS, TIMBER AND MINERAL LANDS, HOUSES, MINES, WATER POWERS, &C.

Also, otton, Tobacco and Naval Stores, On consignment, and advances made on same. Improved Agricultural Implements, Fertilizers, Machinery, &c.

AND
NEGOTIATE LOANS
ON
Mortgage or other Securities.

Those having Lands or Farms for sale, will find it to their advantage to communicate with this Company.

☞No charge made unless a sale is effected, and then only 5 per cent., to be paid when sale is perfected.

OFFICERS:
GEO. LITTLE, *Pres't.* R. W. BEST, *Sec. & Treas.*

AGENTS AND DIRECTORS AT RALEIGH:
Hon. R. W. Best, Col. Geo. Little,
Geo. W. Swepson, R. Kingsland.

AGENTS AND DIRECTORS IN N. YORK & BOSTON:
A. J. Blecker, Son & Co.
Raleigh, N. C.
March 11. 410 3m

YARBROUGH HOUSE,
Fayetteville Street,
RALEIGH, N. C.

THE Proprietor, in returning his sincere thanks to the Travelling public for the liberal patronage extended to him during his connection with this Hotel. takes occasion to assure them that no effort or expense will be spared to retain the present reputation of the Hotel as one of the very best in the South.

He is continually making improvements, and has now a BATH ROOM and BARBER SHOP connected with the Hotel.

He hopes to have the pleasure of welcoming to the YARBROUGH HOUSE his old Customers and many new friends.

J. M. BLAIR, Proprietor.
August 20, 1868. 382 1y

MORE NEW GOODS!
AT
CLAYTON, RAY & BURNETT'S.

FRESH arrivals of Dress goods, Prints, Ribbons and Flowers and Ladies Hats.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING
AT THE
News and Farmer Office,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

ALL KINDS OF JOB PRINTING EXECUTED in the best style, at the shortest notice, and as cheap as possible.

Pamphlets, Cards, Hand-Bills, Circulars, Bill Heads, Lawyers' Blanks.

PRINTING IN COLORS NEATLY EXECUTED.
GIVE US A TRIAL.
R. M. STOKES, *Proprietor.*

Change of Scheduleon G. C. R. R.

ON and after WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant, Passenger Trains will run daily, Sundays excepted, connecting with the Night Train on South Carolina and Charlotte and South Carolina Railroads, as follows:

[redacted]

"	at Anderson at	4.20 "
"	at Greenville at	5.00 "
Leave Greenville at		5.45 a. m.
"	Anderson at	6.25 "
"	Abbeville at	8.00 "
	Newberry at	12.35 p. m.
"	Alston at	2.15 "
Arrive at Columbia at		3.45 "

Trains on the Blue Ridge Railroad will also run daily, Sundays excepted.

Leave Anderson at	4.30 p. m.
" Pendleton at	5.30 "
Arrive at Walhalla at	7.30 "
Leave Walhalla at	3.30 a. m.
" Pendleton at	5.30 "
Arrive at Anderson at	6.20 "

The train will return from Belton to Anderson on Monday and Friday mornings.

JAMES O. MEREDITH,
General Superintendent.
Feb. 4. 405

Spartanburg and Union R. R.
Change of Schedule.

ON and after 2d November, 1868, the passenger trains will leave Spartanburg Court House, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 7 A. M., and arrive at Alston at 1 20 P. M., connecting with the Greenville down train, and trains for Charlotte and Charleston.

On Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, the up passenger trains connecting with the Greenville up trains, will leave Alston at 9 A. M., and arrive at Spartanburg Court House at 3.20 P. M., as per following schedule.

	Down Train.		*Up Train*	
	Miles.	Arrive.	Leave.	Arrive.	Leave.
SPARTANBURG,	00	00.00	7.00	3.20	00.00
Pacolett,	10	7.45	7.48	2.32	2.35
Jonesville,	19	8.25	8.30	1.50	1.55
Unionville,	28	9.15	9.40	12.40	1.05
Santuc,	37	10.16	10.21	12.03	12.08
Shelton,	48	11.10	11.12	11.06	11.08
Lylesford	52	11.36	11.38	10.39	10.42
Strother,	56	12.02	12.05	10.12	10.15
Alston,	68	1.20	00.00	00.00	9.00

THOS. B. JETER, President.
Unionville, S. C., Feb. 4, '69. 405 tf

DAIRY FARM FOR SALE.

1500 Acres---All Under Fence.

500 *Acres Cleared, and well set in Orchard Grass, Timothy and Clover.*

SPRINGS IN ABUNDANCE.

Branches Running in Every Direction.

One-half, or more, of the uncleared land is rich Cove land.

Five good Cabins on the place. This Farm is one of the best in the country for Sheep Raising. Suits made Grazing and Dairy purposes. Payments made easy. Apply to

R. M. STOKES,
Western N. C. Land Agency,
Asheville, N. C.

☞I have also a number of other excellent Farms for sale, ranging from 100 to 2500 acres in size, and from $1 to $10 per acre.

R. M. STOKES, *Agent.*

[NO. 1.]

FINE GRASS AND FRUIT LANDS IN MADISON COUNTY.

2,500 *Acres, more or less, in Madison County, N. C.*

We are authoried to sell the above number of acres of the finest Mountain Lands, situated in Madison County, within 3 miles of the French Broad Branch of the Western North Carolina R. R., which is now being located, and is expected to be put under contract for building in 3 months.

It has a number of small streams running through it, and the land is peculiarly adapted to all kinds of grasses, which makes this tract one of the best for STOCK Raising. The Timber on it is mostly Hickory, Lynn, Chestnut, Poplar, Black and White Oak.

The land will produce the finest Apples, all the Root Crops, Buckwheat, Rye, Oats, Wheat and Corn.

For information address R. M. Stokes, Western N. C. Land Agency, Asheville, N. C.

Price of the above land $1 per acre.

January, 1869.

BATESVILLE
MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

HAVING received the Agency for the sale of Cloths and Yarns made by this Company, we are ready to supply dealers at Factory pricee.

DAVID & STRADLEY,
Wholesale Grocers, and
Commission Merchants,
GREENVILLE, S. C.
Nov. 7. 345 tf

WANTED BY THE
NORTH CAROLINA
Home Insurance Company.

AN active Agent in every county in the Western part of the State. Applications, with recommendations, should be made to the General Agent at his Headquarters in Asheville. The General Agent will also visit the Western Counties in person, and will receive applications by mail for Insurance against FIRE, LIGHTNING and TORNADO. None but *live* men need apply for Agency. ROBT. B. VANCE,
General Agent, N. C. Home Insurance Co.
Asheville, Feb. 25. 408 tf

MARCUS ERWIN. M. E. CARTER.

ERWIN & CARTER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Will practice together in the Counties comprising the Eleventh and Twelfth Judicial Districts.

April 15. 415 3m

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, Agent for the Holston Salt and Plaster Company, Saltville, Virginia, has now for sale at Leicester, N. C., 100 Sacks of Salt. L. CHAPMAN.
July 9, 1869 426 tf

E. J. ASTON,
REAL ESTATE AGENT,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.
Dec. 3. 397 tf

[NO. 2.]

A Fine Buncombe Farm

100 *Acres of good Land for a General Farm.*

This land is situated in Buncombe County, N. C., on the McDowell Road, 3 miles from the Hickory Nut Road.

30 ACRES are under fence. 40 Acres are cleared. 60 Acres are in Woodland, consisting of Hickory, Oak, Chestnut, and Pine Timber.

Clover and other grasses will grow luxuriantly upon it. Wheat, Corn, Rye, Potatoes, Cabbages and every other kind of vegetables can be grown luxuriantly upon it.

APPLES, Pears, Cherries and Plums can be raised in perfection. There is now a small orchard started on it, with 25 of the choicest Apple Trees and a number of Peach Trees.

A good school within half a mile of the land. Methodist and Baptist Churches, from 3 to 4½ miles.

WATER. The water courses run so admirably through it that water can be secured to each field.

IMPROVEMENTS. A comfortable Log House, with two rooms, Smoke House, Barn, Stable and Corn Crib. All the out houses are Log buildings, but comfortable.

Address R. M. Stokes, W. N. C. Land Agency, Asheville, N. C. It can be bought at low figures.

January, 1869.

[NO. 4.]

VALUABLE HOUSE AND LOT IN THE TOWN OF ASHEVILLE.

I offer for sale an elegant Residence in the town of Asheville, Buncombe County, N. C.—This residence is so situated as to command almost an entire view of the town and of the surrounding mountain district, with grand scenery.

The house is built of brick, of the cottage gothic style,—containing, in basement, two rooms, with an entry; stairs leading to 2nd story, where there are two elegant rooms and three in the upper story. Six fire-places in the house. In the yard there is a neat office, suitable for study or library, a smoke house, servants' house, stables, etc. There are two beautiful groves of forest trees in the front yard.—Also attached, an excellent young orchard of Peach trees. The lot contains about fifteen acres, a portion of which is well set in grass.

Apply to R. M. Stokes' W. N. C. Land Agency, Asheville, N. C.

January, 1869.

[NO. 5.]

2,530 ACRES OF LAND!

IN MADISON COUNTY, N. C.

We are authorized to sell the above number of acres of the finest Mountain lands, situated in Madison county, 12 miles from Marshall, (the county-seat,) 20 from the Greenville, Tenn., R.R. Depot, and 4 from the French Broad River, down which runs the F. B. Railroad, (uncompleted.) Big Laurel and a number of creeks and branches pass through the land; and though it has never been tested, there is supposed to be Copper in abundance on it. One-half of the mineral interest will be reserved in the title to the purchaser.

The property is beautifully situated for Stock-raising, having an abundance of the best range and water in Western N. Carolina, with sufficient meadow to winter any amount of stock.

About 50 acres are cleared, and all the remainder timbered with all the best varieties of wood. The soil is adapted to the growth of all cereals, particularly Wheat and Grasses,—the latter spontaneously.

The improvements consist of only a few small cabins.

This property will be sub-divided to suit purchasers. Surveys and plats, made by Surveyors, may be seen at R. M. Stokes' Land Agency, Asheville, N. C.

January, 1869.

[NO. 6.]

A RARE CHANCE FOR A GOOD AND CHEAP FARM IN BUNCOMBE CO., N. C.

200 ACRES, 3 miles from Asheville, and two miles from the W. N. C. R. R., which is now being pushed forward as rapidly as possible.

IMPROVEMENTS. A comfortable Log Cabin, with 4 rooms, Smoke and Spring Houses, two Stables, Barn, Chicken House, and a Tenant House.

The land is well watered, having two good Branches running through it and a bold Spring of the finest water near the dwelling.

THE GRASSES.—The land is admirably adapted to Clover and other Grasses, making it valuable for a Stock Farm. Corn, Wheat, Oats and almost every variety of vegetables grow luxuriantly on it.

There are 8 or 10 acres of fine Meadow Land in this tract; 40 acres are under cultivation, over 100 acres in fine Oak, Hickory and Pine woodland. As the Railroad will soon be put under contract this woodland will be very profitable.—There are also many lots of Branch Bottoms on it. Churches from 1 to 2 miles distant.

Indications of Mineral are very marked on many parts of the land.

There is a small ORCHARD, of Fifty Summer and Fall Apple Trees, and about 30 Peach Trees.

This land can be bought cheap, if applied for soon. Address, R. M. Stokes' W. N. C. Land Agency, Asheville, N. C.

January, 1869.

[NO. 7.]

FINE LANDS AT THE FOOT OF PAINT MOUNTAIN FOR SALE.

2,000 to 2,600 Acres of Excellent land suitable for a fine Stock Farm, about ten miles from the celebrated Warm Springs, in Madison County, N. C., and 15 miles from Greenville, Tenn.

About 100 Acres in cultivation, which produces fine Wheat, Oats, &c. Several hundred acres of excellent Farming Land, in the woods the remainder in fine Mountain land that will make first class pasture.

There is a good dwelling on this place.

Large quantities of IRON ORE, that must become valuable in a short time. It will be sold cheap for cash. Apply to R. M. Stokes, Land Agent, Asheville, N. C.

January, 1869.

[NO. 8.]

VALUABLE RESIDENCE IN THE TOWN OF ASHEVILLE, FOR SALE.

The house contains nine upright rooms, with 3 cellar rooms. The Lot contains 3½ Acres of Land. On the premises is a Spring of Fine Water, a Blacksmith's Shop, and other outbuildings. The Blacksmith Shop may be excluded in the sale, if desired by the purchaser. This property will be sold cheap, and possession given at once. For further particulars apply to R. M. Stokes, W. N. C. Land Agency, Asheville, N. C.

January, 1869.

[NO. 9.]

FINE LANDS IN MACON COUNTY, N. C.

400 ACRES of the finest quality of Lands for Dairy purposes, near Franklin, in Macon County, N. C.

This tract is directly on a Turnpike road, and within a few miles of the Blue Ridge Railroad, which, it is now determined to finish. This tract is perfectly level, with good water-power on it, and could be made a most valuale place.

This land can be purchased at $2.25 an acre, *cash.* The wood on it is worth double the money, for making potash. Address, R. M. Stokes' W. N. C. Land Agency, Asheville, N. C.

January, 1869.

RAGS! RAGS!

WE will pay a fair price in Cash for clean white Rags. Or we will take Rags in pay or subscription to the *News and Farmer.*

R. M. STOKES.